Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 142 No. 15 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — October 12, 1942

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Phenyl "Cellosolve"
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Methyl "Carbitol"
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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

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Chemical Engineering Course Is Expanded

Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 6, 1942

The University of California has coordinated its facilities for the training of specialists in chemical engineering. A program has been approved by the graduate council of the university leading to the degree of Master of Science in chemical engineering.

The important feature of this program is that several departments or fields of study of the university, including chemistry, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, petroleum engineering, and metallurgy, will cooperate to train persons who seek the C. E. master's degree. The program, according to Dean Charles B. Lipman of the graduate division, will include well-balanced training on both the engineering side and the chemical side, and by reason of the cooperation of the various, well-known experts on the faculty will assume a proper standard of training for chemical engineering.

With reference to the program and its purpose, Dean Lipman says:—

The vast development which has occurred in American industry has included to a very large degree the ap-

—Continued on page 53

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Fair Trade Upheld Over Ceiling in N.Y.

The Federal price-control law and regulations do not countenance violation of State fair-trade price contracts, Justice Samuel Null has ruled in the action, Williams vs. Yasner in the Supreme Court for the First District of the State of New York, in this city.

Justice Null's opinion and order were stated as follows:—

The papers do not satisfy me of the defendant's good faith. It is not disputed that the defendant has engaged in sales contrary to provisions of fair trade act (sec. 369-b, general business law). The emergency price control act of the United States and the administrative regulations made pursuant thereto by the Office of Price Administration provide adequate means by which the defendant could apply for relief from the consequence of his unfair competition. He may not urge that statutes of the United States compel him to violate the laws of this State. The motion for an injunction pendente lite is granted.

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Tin Content Cut In Toothpaste Tubes

OPD Washington Bureau

Consumers who exchange used tubes for new metal ones at their neighborhood grocery or drug store should be sure the turned-in tube is made of metal, the War Production Board emphasized today. Plastic and other types of tubes now appearing on the market are not acceptable for exchange purposes. This requirement, established by an amendment to Conservation Order M-115, supplements the original provision in the order prohibiting sale of new tinned toothpaste and shaving cream tubes unless the customer gave a used tinned one in return. The prohibition does not apply to plastic and other non-metal tubes.

Tin content in containers for toothpaste and shaving preparations was further reduced by the amendment. Effective October 6, tin in toothpaste tubes must be reduced from 7½ percent to 5 percent. Tin content in shaving cream tubes is cut from 7½ percent to 1½ percent. The only exception is blanks or tubes of 7½ percent tin content which had been completed by October 5.

Tubes for solutions for hypodermic injections and pile pipes are removed from the "Class I" list by today's action. This list includes products for which no tin restriction is imposed.

PRP Mailing PD-25 Forms

OPD Washington Bureau

Production Requirements Plan application forms (PD-25A) for the first quarter of 1943 are being mailed to manufacturers by the War Production Board, Ernest Kanzler, Director-General for Operations of the War Production Board, has announced.

Manufacturers are expected to return the completed applications for the first quarter of 1943 by October 25, so that it will be possible to analyze and process them in time to return the completed certificates before the beginning of the first quarter of 1943.

WPB Abolishes 120 PD Forms

More than 120 forms formerly used by the War Production Board have been abolished and an additional 130 have been simplified since the formation of the Committee for the Review of Data Requests from Industry July 1, Joseph I. Lubin, chairman, has announced. A list of "PD" forms will be available about October 15. Approved forms other than the "PD" series also will be available about November 1.

In addition to eliminating or simplifying more than 250 forms, to the benefit of about 150,000 respondents, the committee has standardized format of other forms so that with only a few exceptions all of them will now fit a standard typewriter, and nearly all of them are of the standard 8½ by 11 inch size. No form which does not carry a Bureau of the Budget serial number and an expiration date need be filed after December 31, 1942, and no form carrying an expiration date need be filed after such date.

Committee Extended Deadline

The work of the Committee for the Review of Data Requests from Indus-

—Continued on page 67

PRP Preference Rating Extension Methods Uniform

OPD Washington Bureau

Priorities Regulations Nos. 3, 11 and 12, governing the extension of preference ratings, use of ratings by companies under the Production Requirements Plan, and reratings, have been amended in several important respects.

Under regulation No. 3, as now amended, a more flexible procedure is provided for the extension of preference ratings to obtain operating supplies by companies not under the Production Requirement Plan. A corresponding amendment has been made in regulation No. 12. Under these amendments the former restrictions, which allowed the extension of ratings only for such operating supplies as would be actually consumed in processing production materials to which the same ratings were applied, is removed. The new regulations provide simply that a person who is not a PRP unit may extend ratings for operating supplies in any month up to 10 percent of the cost of production materials to which the same ratings are extended during the month.

Items for repair of production machinery, but not of building, are included in the definition of operating supplies. The new definition includes materials such as small hand tools which are generally considered operating supplies, but which were excluded under the old provisions. The new regulations also permit extension of ratings for operating supplies in cases where the customer provides the materials to be processed.

Under regulation No. 11, as amended, companies operating under the Production Requirements Plan are given the privilege of extending ratings served on them instead of using the ratings assigned on their PRP certificates to obtain materials which are not included in the Materials List accompanying the PRP application. This change is intended chiefly to allow extension of ratings for obtaining parts and sub-assemblies, since the Mate-

—Continued on page 55

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Dr. Wilson Selected For Perkin Medal

Dr. Robert E. Wilson has been selected to receive the Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1943. This medal is awarded annually

Dr. Robert E. Wison

for outstanding work in applied chemistry and the medalist is selected by a committee representing the five chemical societies in the United States. The medal will be presented January 8, 1943, at a meeting in The Chemists' Club, New York city.

—Continued on page 60

Contract Renegotiation Law Changes Hit Snag

OPD Washington Bureau

Major changes in the contract renegotiation law were postponed indefinitely by a subcommittee of the senate finance committee October 8, which agreed to support only a few non-controversial amendments to the law to be added as a rider to the pending tax bill. The subcommittee rejected both suggestions that the law be repealed outright and the proposal of chairman Walter F. George of the finance committee declaring all profits of 5 percent of the volume of contracts to be reasonable and not subject to renegotiation.

The amendments which the subcommittee agreed to support were, in large measure, those which the Treasury Department and the War and Navy Departments had been in agreement on as being desirable in clearing up some of the vague points in the law. Among them are:—

Provision that the renegotiating agencies shall be authorized to offset excess profits taxes paid by the contractor against the excessive profits covered by the renegotiation statute.

Broader definition of subcontract so as to include within the scope of the renegotiating authority contracts for standard commercial articles.

Provision that no contractor shall be compelled to reimburse the Treasury for excessive profits until he has received his contract price from the Government.

Requirement that the prime contractor withhold sums for the account of the government in subcontract cases and a provision permitting insertion of renegotiation provisions in any subcontract at the discretion of the secretary of the renegotiating department.

—Continued on page 60

Cross-Hauling Elimination By Delivery Zones Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Plans for imposing sharp restrictions on competition between producers of standardized products by setting up a system of zones or areas within which only one or a few specified companies would be allowed to serve their customers are under consideration by the War Production Board to bring about a reduction of cross-hauling and thus make more transportation space available for other products.

In effect it is aimed at restricting customer-purchases to particular markets. No longer could a manufacturer in the Mid-West ship his product to the East if the same or similar product is being sold in the East by an Eastern manufacturer. The same restriction would be imposed upon the Eastern manufacturer selling in the Midwestern market. Competition in sales would not be completely eliminated by the system, but only the servicing of the customer.

The Mid-West producer still would be privileged to compete in the Eastern market, but any orders obtained therein would be filled by his Eastern competitor under a reciprocal arrangement certified as necessary by the WPB and approved by the Attorney General. Department of Justice acquiescence is necessary, because of the question of antitrust law application.

The plan is being considered as one of a number of schemes to reduce the volume of "unnecessary" traffic on the railroads and truck lines to make this space available to the movement of more essential materials. It has not yet been given approval by the WPB and, after further study, may be discarded entirely, but it is indicative of the concern felt by WPB officials over the transportation situation and gives an insight to what industries still may have to face before the war is over.

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, discussed the plan briefly in a speech October 5 before the Boston Conference on Distribution, at the Hotel Statler, Boston. He deplored the idea that it may be necessary to come to

—Continued on page 62

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Oct. 9, 1942	Oct. 2, 1942	Oct. 10, 1941
138.9	139.2	133.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Prices were advanced on domestic casein, egg yolk, Cochin ginger, California and Cyprus sages, cottonseed meal in the Southeast, and steamed bone at Chicago.

Prices were reduced on chrome yellow, phenobarbital, sulphothiazole, ergot, matricaria, clover tops, wahoo, kamala, sassafras, princes'-pine, vanilla beans, angostura, juniper berries, African and Jamaica gingers, cassias, allspices, caraway, gum arabic, gum rosin, soybean meal in the New York area, peanut meal in the far Southeast, and a number of condimentals.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cables

LONDON, Oct. 9, 1942

Large quantity of star anise oil sold at 40s per pound by "unusual sellers." Previous sale at 53s.

—V—

Flax Crop Estimate Up

The monthly government crop report, issued late last Friday, put the indicated flaxseed crop as of October 1 at 42,682,000 bushels. This compared with 42,513,000 bushels a month earlier and a production last year of 31,485,000 bushels.

The soybean crop was estimated at 200,701,000 bushels against 211,452,000 bushels in September and 106,712,000 bushels last year.

The corn crop was estimated at 3,132,062,000 bushels against 3,015,915,000 bushels in September and 2,672,541,000 bushels last year.

—V—

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon B-2 Rating Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

General preference order M-41 covering chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents was amended October 10 by the War Production Board to permit use of the solvents under the B-2 ratings at the rate of 100 percent of the base period consumption until December 31. This is the second such extension granted users of the B-2 ratings.

General preference order M-10 cov-

Continued on page 69

—V—

Acetone, Butyl Solvents Revised Ceiling Issued

Revision of the maximum prices for fermentation acetone, normal fermentation butyl alcohol and normal fermentation butyl acetate, to reflect recent changes in market conditions for these basic chemicals, was ordered October 3 by the Office of Price Administration.

The revision, contained in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 36 (acetone) and Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 37 (butyl alcohol and esters thereof), establishes ceiling prices of 14.25 cents per pound for normal fermentation butyl alcohol and 7 cents per pound for fermentation acetone, delivered in tankcars in Eastern territory. In addition, the maximum price for normal fermentation butyl acetate is fixed at 14.75 cents per

—Continued on page 55

—V—

Sulfamic Acid Under Allocation November 1

Sulfamic acid goes under allocation November 1 by an order, M-242, issued October 9 by the Director General for Operations of the War Production Board. The order defines sulfamic derivatives, which are also included in the order as ammonium and fire retardants made from sulfamic acid.

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Wood for Distillation Freed from Price Control

OPD Washington Bureau

To insure an adequate supply of saw or veneer mill wood wastes for use in wood distillation plants producing methanol, acetic acid and charcoal, the Office of Price Administration October 9 freed sales of these so-called "chemical woods" from price control.

Approximately 75 percent of chemical woods already are exempt from the General Maximum Price Regulation, while saw or veneer mill wood wastes have been temporarily excepted in amendment No. 22 to supplementary regulation No. 1. This new action, contained in amendment No. 31 to supplementary regulation No. 1, under the General Maximum Price Regulation, makes this exemption of veneer and saw wastes permanent and of general application. The amendment is effective October 13.

The exemption will not have any effect on the general price structure as the mill wastes are such a small factor in the distillation plants' total cost of production that any increased costs for these materials can be absorbed easily.

—V—

Loose Lard Ceiling Revised by OPA

In order to bring the price of lard into line with shortening prices, the Office of Price Administration has issued a regulation establishing new higher maximum prices for loose lard at the processor level, effective October 13, through the use of three base points:—

1. Chicago and East St. Louis basing area, including that part of the continental United States east of the Mississippi River and north of Tennessee and North Carolina.

2. Kansas City basing point area, including that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of Kentucky and Virginia.

3. Multiple basing point area, including that part of the country west of the Mississippi.

The maximum price for loose lard was set for the Chicago and East St. Louis area at 12.80 cents a pound, in tankcars, delivered within the corporate limits of basing points. This compared with an 11.90 cents price ceiling at Chicago previously, the OPA said.

New ceilings for the other two areas were set at 12.55 cents, and the OPA stated the ¼-cent discount represented the approximate normal differential between Chicago and such other points.

—V—

Woolgrease, Fatty Acids And Foots Price-Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

Specific dollars-and-cents price ceilings were established October 11 by the Office of Price Administration on woolgrease, raw soapstocks, recovered, or acidulated soapstocks, distilled fatty acids, and stearic and oleic acid. Under revised price schedule 53 (fats and oils), these articles were ceiled at either their October 1, 1941, price or 111 percent of their November 26, 1941, price, whichever was higher. The new ceilings, set in amendment 11 on woolgrease and amendment 12 on other products, reflect the average of such previous ceilings. Both amendments are effective October 16.

The ceiling on crude dry centrifugal woolgrease was set at 20c. a pound for car lots, f.o.b. producer's plant in returnable drums. The amendment, OPA said, eliminates the wide disparity between individual ceilings on processed woolgrease arising from differences in inventory or raw material buying policies.

Amendment 12 sets new maximums for such raw soapstocks as cottonseed foots, corn foots, and soybean foots. Cottonseed foots were ceiled at 3½c. a pound, delivered midwest, ⅛c. higher delivered in the east. Corn foots and soybean foots were ceiled at 3⅜c. delivered midwest and 3½c. delivered east.

The ceiling on tallow fatty acids, delivered in tankcars in the east, was set at 12c. per pound; cottonseed fatty acids were ceiled at 11¾c. for double-distilled grade and 11¼c. for single-distilled; coconut fatty acids were set at 12⅛c. for distilled in car lots, 15½c.

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The new legislation and executive order signed by the President creating the Office of Economic Stabilization is intended to complete the controls over inflation that began with the passage of the price-control act. In effect, it constitutes a belated recognition of the wisdom voiced by Bernard Baruch a year ago that inflation cannot be avoided unless wages as well as prices are controlled.

The general idea of the program is that wage costs shall be stabilized at the levels prevailing September 15 to prevent price inflation. This does not mean that no one can receive an increase in wages for the duration, but wholesale increases are out because they set off the spiral of upward prices. Increases can be granted by way of promotions and merit recognition.

Just what the program does to union wage contracts is a matter of speculation. But for all intents and purposes, they no longer are in existence. First, because of the bar to a union's obtaining wholesale increases for its members and, second, because of a provision in the President's executive order that no salary below $5,000 may be reduced, except to correct gross inequities.

That portion of the executive order putting a top of $25,000 on salaries was a complete surprise to Congress which twice turned down Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion that the tax bill carry a provision to put such a limit on income. No one knows yet just how it is going to be made to work—not even Mr. Roosevelt. He has turned it over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue to work out, which has promised to get out its regulations as soon as it can.

Rubber Saving First

President Roosevelt's rubber-stretcher, William M. Jeffers, has taken a realistic view of the rubber situation that should be credited with some good results when historians record the 1941-42 rubber fiasco years hence.

To his way of thinking the rubber problem is one of immediate concern and while long-range programs are nice to think and talk about, we must meet today's problems today. Therefore, he has laid aside temporarily all plans and suggestions for speeding up synthetic production until the public comes to realize that there is no miracle which over night is going to produce rubber where rubber never existed before and that what we all better do is save what rubber we now have until new supplies become available.

It will be of little effect to get the production program speeded up, Mr. Jeffers points out, if before the rubber becomes available, the automotive transportation of the nation is forced to halt for lack of tires. The three or four weeks now spent in putting a conservation program into effect will result in keeping cars on the roads many months longer which may be just the margin needed between the last blowout and the first new tire to prevent complete disorganization and immobilization of passenger transportation.

WPB Gets Better

WPB Chairman Nelson's appointment of Ferdnand Eberstadt, Army and Navy Munitions Board chairman, to the position of vice-chairman of WPB in charge of programming and scheduling created quite a stir when announced a few weeks back. No one was able to figure it out—was the army moving in on the WPB or was Mr. Nelson just trying to put the ANMB in a place where he could watch it more closely?

Neither appears to have been the case, however. What is more the fact is that it was a natural development that had to take place sooner or later in the general streamining of the production effort. The general feeling is that Nelson made a good move in selecting Eberstadt for such an important job and together with Charles E. Wilson, General Electric head, who was appointed to the job of seeing that the programs are carried into effect, he has injected much needed new blood into the whole organization.

As yet, however, there has been no indication of any move to do away with much of the deadwood in the WPB set-up—the layers of economists, lawyers, experts, and whatnot that infest the area between the top executives and the branch chiefs. But there is good reason to believe that something along this line will be done ere long when Eberstadt and Wilson get into the feel of things.

Incidentally, the Eberstadt and Wilson appointments are said to be the result of some behind-the-scenes work of Barney Baruch.

Keg or Bag—and Profit

The headaches growing from the order of the War Production Board curtailing the use of steel shipping drums for a long list of chemicals and such (L-197) do not belong to the chemical indsutry alone. OPA is finding its fair share of them also.

Instead of shipping the listed chemicals in steel drums the industry is being forced to turn to substitute containers. For the most part these will be wooden kegs, paper bags, and containers of other composition. And where the rub comes in is that the cost of the containers has a direct relation to the price of the chemical.

Wooden kegs will be found more expensive to use than steel drums; paper bags, of course, will be cheaper. This means price squeezes in some instances and an opportunity to make a bigger profit in others, since ceiling prices have been established on the chemicals either by the General Max or by specific price orders.

OPA is working overtime trying to get the price schedules straightened out before the order becomes effective. Whether a general rule will be issued to permit the addition of the increased cost to the price of the product or whether each product will be dealt with on a case by case basis is not know at this time.

Uruguay's Vitaminy Fish

Uruguay may soon become independent of imports of fishliver oils with high vitamin A content, and may even have an exportable surplus, according to information reaching Inter-American Affairs Coordinator Nelson Rockefeller.

A recent survey by the director of the Uruguayan department of fisheries produced some interesting results. Among the high-vitamin fish found in the coastal waters are shark, dogfish, pezgallo, brotula, flounder, corvina, bumbar, pescadilla, and genguado.

Whereas codliver oil is required to have at least 800 units of vitamin A per gram to meet international standards, the liver oil of the pescadilla, also known as hake, averages 18,000 units per gram and that of the corvina 26,000 units. A plant is being built near Montevideo to prepare fishliver oils on a commercial basis.

Mexico Goes In for Rubber

If all goes as planned rubber production will be one of the big industries of Mexico when the war is over. A long-range program, being put into operation with the aid of the United States, is beginning to be looked upon with optimism here even though the time when we might be able to turn to Mexico for a large part of our rubber needs is still a long way off.

The program revolves around the Hevea rubber trees—not guayule as one might have been lead to believe because of the emphasis placed upon that Mexican shrub as a quick source of rubber. Something like 1,500,000 Hevea rubber seedlings have been collected and will be planted this yeaf in demonstration plantations in the

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Anti-Inflation Bill Signed by President

OPD Washington Bureau

The new anti-inflation bill became law shortly before midnight October 2 when President Roosevelt attached his signature to the measure after an extended conference with his legislative, legal and economic advisors. He immediately set machinery in motion to give effect to the new program by:—

1. Directing Price Administrator Leon Henderson to take prompt action towards establishing ceilings on prices of eggs, chickens, butter, cheese, potatoes, flour and such other foods as can be controlled under the standards provided in the law.
2. Directing Mr. Henderson to widen the scope of federal control over rents to embrace all areas not now so treated, the aim being to extend to citizens in the rulal areas the same measure of protection against excessive rentals as is now provided people living in the cities.
3. Delegating to the National War Labor Board the authority to carry out the policy stated in the law of stabilizing wages at the levels prevailing September 15 and broadening the executive order originally establishing the board to extend the board's authority over all industries and all employees.
4. Setting up an over-all Office of Economic Stabilization, under the directorship of Associate Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes, who resigned his court position to accept the appointment, which is to develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all related matters.

Mr. Roosevelt's executive order establishing the Office of Economic Stabilization Board with Mr. Byrnes sitting as chairman. The board is composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Director of the Bureau of the Budget,

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Petroleum War Council Asks Crude Price Raise

OPD Washington Bureau

The Petroleum Industry War Council, holding its regular monthly meeting here October 6-7, adopted resolutions demanding a substantial increase in prices of crude oil and products, setting aside of materials and supplies required to discover new reserves, and recommending that the government hold up the nationwide gasoline rationing program for ninety days to discover whether the 35-mile speed limit and voluntary cooperation will not accomplish the objectives of the Baruch committee.

Asserting that failure quickly to reverse the present trend of production in excess of discovery will definitely bring about a shortage, the resolution demanding a price increase stated that present crude oil prices do

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Chemical Dealers Under Uniform License

OPD Washington Bureau

Uniform licensing and registration provisions for distributors of chemicals were written into fourteen maximum price regulations and schedules by OPA October 11.

Supplementary order 11, issued August 6, made distributors of the products covered by these fourteen schedules subject to licensing and registration provisions but excluded all retail sellers from its scope, leaving them subject to the licensing and registration provision of GMPR; the new amendment writes these provisions into each of the schedules for informative purposes. The amedments apply to the following schedules:—

Acetic acid, No. 31.
Acetylsalicylic acid, No. 99.
Carbontetrachloride, No. 79.
Cresylic acid, imported, No. 192.
Cotton linters and hull fibers, No. 191.
Formaldehyde, No. 21.
Glycerin, No. 38.
Lithopone, No. 80.
Methanol, No. 34.
Oxalic acid, No. 78.
Paraffin, No. 42.
Pine Oil, No. 179.
Salicylic acid, No. 103.
Titanium pigments, No. 98.

Tax Bill Draft Now in Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

The senate finance committee's version of the 1942 tax bill was presented to the senate October 6 by the committee and made the subject of immediate consideration with the result that before the week was out all of the non-controversial items had been approved and a good start made in disposing of a score or more controversial amendments.

Estimates of the yield of the bill range from the Treasury's figure of $24,000,000,000 as the total of Federal tax receipts that will flow from its enactment to $26,357,000,000 predicted by chairman Walter F. George of the senate committee, who told the senate also that the bill would increase the total tax burden—Federal, State and local—to over $36,000,000,000 annually or one-third of the estimated national income this year.

The bill came before the senate without change in the existing normal taxes on corporation incomes, but modified as to surtaxes to lower the rate from the 21 percent approved by the house to 16 percent, making a combined normal and surtax rate of 40 percent instead of 45 percent, and with a provision to cushion the im-

—*Continued on page* 69

OPA Establishes Rule on New Products

Action to prevent delays in procurement of many newly developed manufactured consumers' durable goods and building materials by the United States armed forces and by governments of friendly nations was taken today by the Office of Price Administration.

This action was taken in Amerdment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, which controls the prices of new goods developed in over one hundred industries.

The regulation stipulates that, before a new article may be offered for sale, the manufacturer must submit to OPA the price he has determined in accordance with the regulation's provisions. If he has not heard to the contrary in 15 days, the price becomes official, and the article may be offered for sale. This amendment waives this 15-day reporting requirement in the case of purchases by United States procurement agencies and by agencies of governments whose defense is essential to the defense of the United States.

Under the new provision the manufacturer may make bids on govern-

—*Continued on page* 67

Zinc Processing Further Restricted

Conservation order M-11-b has been amended by the War Production Board to prohibit, as of September 1, 1942, the processing of any zinc metal, dust, scrap, or alloy in which the percentage of zinc equals or exceeds the percentage of all other metals, to make hair curlers, hair dryers, lotion dispensers, permanent wave machines, cosmetic containers, compacts and lipstick holders, perfume dispensers, advertising novelties, souvenirs, advertising specialties, billboards, merchandise displays, and soap dispensers.

The processing of zinc to make closures for glass containers is also banned after October 10, 1942.

Vinyl Acetate Under Allocation November 1

OPD Washington Bureau

Vinyl acetate, used in the manufacture of rubber substitutes and in the synthesis of sulfa drugs, was placed under complete allocation control October 8 by the Director General for Operations. Allocation will take effect on November 1, according to the terms of the order, M-240, although the director may issue specific directions on use or deliveries after October 8. Deliveries of 25 pounds or less in any one month may be made without regard to allocation. Form PD-600 is to be used for requests for deliveries and form PD-601 for reports from distributors.

A NEW DIENE !

Properties of
2-Methylpentadiene

Molecular weight	82.14
Specific gravity, 20°/20°C	0.720
Density, lb/gal @ 20°C	6.0
Index of refraction, N_D^{20}	1.4476
Freezing point	-75°C
Distillation range °C (95%)	74-76
Flash point, Tag open cup	-40°C

Miscible with most organic solvents

Immiscible with water

Samples of this new diene are available upon request

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
Corporation
17 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Nitroparaffins at Work will be featured in our exhibit at the National Chemical Exposition in Chicago, November 24th to 29th. You are cordially invited to visit our Booth.

Plastics Firms Deny 'Trust' Charges

Pleas of not guilty to two indictments charging five companies and 14 individuals with violating the Sherman antitrust act in the manufacture and sale of plastics were entered by attorneys for the defendants this week before Federal Judge Meaney.

The court directed that motions on the indictments, which were returned August 10 by a Federal Grand Jury in Newark, would be heard in January. Trial of the cases has been postponed until after the war at the request of the secretaries of War and Navy.

Companies named in the two indictments are E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Rohm & Haas Company, Inc., Philadelphia; L. D. Caulk Company, Milford, Del.; Kerr Dental Manufacturing Company, Detroit, and Vernon-Benshoff Company, Pittsburgh.

One indictment accused the du Pont company and Rohm & Haas with engaging in a world-wide conspiracy to suppress competition in and monopolize manufacture and sale of acrylic plastics used in military airplane construction.

The second indictment linked the du Pont company and Rohm & Haas with the Caulk, Kerr and Vernon-Benshoff companies in an alleged monopolistic conspiracy involving plastics for dental platqes.

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Plastics Society To Discuss Problems

The Fall meeting of the Society of the Plastics Industry opens October 12 and 13 at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. Speakers include a number of Army and Navy officers, who will present the problems of their particular branches to the industry as a whole and to the various technical committees of the society.

Frank Carman, head of the War Production Board's Plastics and Synthetic Rubber Division, is scheduled as the opening speaker at Monday morning's session, followed by Dr. Gordon Kline of the National Bureau of Standards, who recently returned from England. W. A. Noiswonger, in charge of plastics in the Office of Price Administration, will speak Tuesday morning. The Canadian plastics industry will be represented on the program by E. T. Sterne, Administrator of Chemicals, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The afternoon sessions will be devoted to meetings of the various technical committees. Brig.-General Wm. H. Harrison, Services of Supply, War Department, will be principal speaker at the society's Monday night dinner, which will be presided over by Ronald Kinnear, president of the society.

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Tung, Oiticica, Rapeseed Oils to Be Allocated

Total allocation of imported tung, oiticica and rapeseed oils after November 1 has been ordered by the Director General for Operation of the War Productiion Board. The allocation will be applicable to all except users of 35 pounds or less.

The allocation is effected by amending the tung oil order M-57; oiticica oil order M-238 and the rapeseed oil order M-77.

China formerly was the principal source for tung oil and domestic production is small. Oiticica oil is a substitute for tung oil and is imported entirely from Brazil. Rapeseed oil also comes from South America and the tightened control is the result of restricted shipping.

The standard chemical forms, PD-600 and PD-601 are provided for requests for allocations for all three oils and for reports from distributors.

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Ethyl Alcohol Price Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has permitted the Gulf Distilling Corporation, Gretna, La., to sell and deliver 188 proof or higher of ethyl alcohol, including pure ethyl alcohol produced from molasses, to the Defense Supplies Corporation at 52½c. per wine gallon, f.o.b. plant.

Acids 'Trust' Suit Petition Granted

OPD Washington Bureau

A petition by Attorney-General Francis Biddle to postpone prosecutions of twenty-one chemical companies and sixty-five of their officials, charged with violations of the antitrust laws, until after the war, was approved by the Federal District Court at South Bend, Ind., last week.

Antitrust law violations were charged in six separate indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury sitting at South Bend on June 26, 1942, citing alleged restraints of trade in the manufacture and sale of formic acid, sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, chromic acid, muriatic acid and bichromates of soda and potash.

Great Lakes Cargo Control Assumed by ODT

OPD Washington Bureau

In a further step to make available sufficient cargo space for the transportation of iron ore and other war materials on the Great Lakes, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has assumed control of all commercial vessels operating in domestic traffic on the lakes. Mr. Eastman issued an order requiring that, with certain exceptions, permits be required for the movement of such vessels.

The new order, general order ODT No. 25, will enable the ODT to put into effect a new schedule of domestic shipping priorities recently transmitted as a directive to the ODT by the War Production Board. The order, which becomes effective October 19, asserts the ODT's authority to direct the service of affected craft in any manner which the agency believes necessary for the preferential movement of war materials. The ODT may at any time order the vessels to operate between any Great Lakes ports and serve under the charter or lease of any persons the ODT may specify. Concurrently with the issuance of the general order, Mr. Eastman suspended permit requirements with respect to the transportation of iron ore and certain other commodities shipped under specific conditions and the operation of craft of less than 1,000 gross tons.

TAPPI Reviews Research Tests and Activities

Results of research activities, intensified by the presence of problems emanating from the all-out war effort, were discussed at the Fall meeting of the Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry, held in the Statler hotel, Boston, September 28 to October 1. Approximately 1,000 members and guests were in attendance.

E. P. Gillan, of the Corn products division of Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, discussed "Enzyme Conversion." Mr. Gillan said that there has been a growing interest in enzyme conversions of corn starch due to the higher price of chlorinated starches and the real or threatened shortage of tapioca. The conversion of corn starch he said, has presented some difficulties, due largely to its higher gelantinization temperature but also to qualities inherent in all grain starches. These difficulties he explained, have been met and solved through the development of more suitable enzymes and corn starches "conditioned" for this purpose.

The corn starch granule, he said, is composed of two fractions, the alpa and beta. The former he said, is responsible for the high viscosity and gel formation of pastes cooked beyond the gelatinization point, while the latter presents a true colloidal solution of low viscosity and it will not gel. Mr. Gillan added:

The function of the enzyme is to reduce the alpha fraction to a condition approaching, if not identical with, the beta. This is accomplished by the liquefaction action of an enzyme to the exclusion of the saccharification. The chief difficulty remaining is one of control.

Factors in this control are the presence of activating or retarding non-starch substances in commercial starch, and lack of uniformity among its particles in respect to gelantinization. But of paramount importance in attaining a uniform conversion product is the maintenance of a standard time schedule which should be long enough for the enzyme to perform to its maximum at each point in the temperature rise.

A conversion is also easier to control when the time is longer and the action slower. The details of procedure and the technique of control must be worked out by the operators in each mill, for only they know the peculiarities of their equipment and the results they want to attain.

Hide Glue

O. V. Simonson read a paper on "Hide Glue for Tub Sizing," an abstract of which follows:—

Hide glue is made from hides of various animals. The first step in manufacturing glue is washing the hides, then liming to soften the hides. The lime is now removed by washing and acidulating. The stock is then removed to the cooking tub where cold water is added and heat applied. The dilute liquor formed is drawn off to a vacuum evaporator and concentrated. This process is repeated four or five times. From the evaporator the glue passes through a

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WPB Containers Branch Personnel Changes Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Several changes in the organization of the Containers Branch were announced October 7 by Charles L. Sheldon, chief of the branch. W. W. Fitzhugh was named deputy chief of the branch. Formerly assistant chief, Mr. Fitzhugh has been with the War Production Board for over a year and was at one time chief of the folding and set-up box section of the Containers Branch. He is president of William W. Fitzhugh, Inc., Brooklyn. Franklin R. Kelly, formerly acting chief of the folding and set-up box section, was appointed chief. He has been with the War Production Board since January and has been active in the folding and set-up box industry since 1935.

R. S. Solinsky was appointed chief of the metal can and tube section. He has been with the War Production Board since March, first as executive consultant and later as administrator of orders M-81 and M-136. He will continue to administer these orders. Mr. Solinsky is president of Cans, Inc., Chicago. Roswell C. Mower, formerly chief of the metal can and tube section, is now special assistant to Mr. Sheldon. He is vice-president of the Manz Corporation, Chicago.

Fats, Oils General Licenses Are Cancelled

OPD Washington Bureau

General export licenses for a prescribed list of fats and oils to all destinations, except Newfoundland and Canada, were ordered cancelled effective October 10 by the Board of Economic Warfare in a move to limit exports of these items. Exporters desiring to ship fats and oils in the commodity group affected by the order to any other foreign destination must apply to the Office of Exports, BEW, for individual export licenses to cover each proposed shipment. Commodities covered by the regulation are:—

Edible Animal Oils and Fats

Oleo oil, oleo stock, tallow, lard, including neutral lard; oleo stearin and oleomargarin of animal or vegetable fats.

Inedible Animal Oils, Greases

Neatsfoot oil, lard oil, sperm and whale oil, other inedible animal oils, fish oils (not medicinal grade), grease stearin (include lard stearin), oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, tallow, inedible; hog grease and wool grease, other animal grease and fats.

Nuts

Peanuts.

Edible Vegetable Oils and Fats

Refined, edible coconut oil, refined cottonseed oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, corn oil, cocoa butter, cooking fats other than lard, edible olive oil, palm and palm-kernel oil, edible or refined (all varieties); refined rapeseed oil, vegetable stearin and other edible vegetable oils and fats.

Oilseeds

Soybeans, castor beans, cottonseed, flaxseed, palm nuts and palm kernels (all varieties), copra, oil seeds (not otherwise specified), and sesame.

Naval Stores

Tall oil (liquid sulfate wood resin).

Vegetable Oils

Crude coconut oil, crude cottonseed oil, linseed oil, fatty acids of vegetable origin, olive oil, sulfured or foots; oil foots, vegetable, other; vegetable soap stock, commercial castor oil, crude corn oil, crude peanut oil, inedible oiticica, perilla, and rapeseed oil, tung oil, crude soybean oil, inedible olive oil other than sulfured or foots, palm and palm-kernel oil, crude (all varieties); expressed oils and fats, inedible (not otherwise specified).

Miscellaneous Vegetable Items

Vegetable tallow and wax.

Chemical Specialties

Textile specialty compounds (include finishes, softeners, bleaches, scours, oil, detergents, sizings, assistants, strippers, mordants, etc.); polishes, leather dressings and stains; medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and castor oil.

OPA Standards Div. Forms Advisory Group

OPD Washington Bureau

Formation of a 12-member Interdepartmental Advisory Committee to the Standards Division of the Office of Price Administration has been announced by Dexter M. Keezer, OPA deputy administrator and acting director of the division. Mr. Keezer said the committee, of which Dr. Faith Williams, chief of the Cost-of-Living Division of the Department of Labor, is chairman, was created to assist the Standards Division by helping it to avoid duplicating work already being done in the standards field by other agencies; helping it to assign new projects to the agency which can best carry out such work; giving technical advice on specific problems confronting the division, both in the field of standards and the field of operations; helping it to determine the best priorities to govern its work; giving it the benefit of its criticism and support; calling the attention of the Standards Division to new projects which the division might well undertake.

Serving with Dr. Williams will be Dr. John Cassels, chief of Requirements and Allocations Branch, Ofifce of Agricultural War Relations; Howard Coonley, chief of Simplification Branch, Conservation Division, War Production Board; Clarence W. Kitchen, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture; Dr. Addams S. McAllister, chief, Division of Codes and Specifications, National Bureau of Standards; Henry Miller, Federal Trade Commission; Donald E. Montgomery, Consumers' Council, Agricultural Marketing Administration; Miss Ruth O'Brien, Bureau of Home Economics, Textile Division, Research Center, Beltsville, Md.; Dr. W. B. White, chief of Food Division, Department of Agriculture; H. J. Wollner, chief Division of Laboratories, Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department; Dr. Walter G. Campbell, Food and Drug

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"And thank you, please, to stop making these?"

THERE'S a big difference between a device that enables a bombardier practically to drive a nail at 5000 feet and a closure that protects products in drums. But there is a ***similarity*** that is much more important: there are people on the other side (Atlantic and Pacific) who have good reasons for wishing that neither one had ever been made.

When you put a Tri-Sure Closure on a drum you provide a "convoy" for every drop in it—a convoy with three weapons that have always won out against leakage, pilferage and waste: (1) a ***seal*** which cannot be removed unless it is deliberately destroyed; (2) a ***plug*** which is always held tightly in place; (3) a ***flange*** which assures complete drainage.

If your job these days is to produce and deliver products that ***cannot be wasted or pilfered*** a big part of that job is to protect every drum you ship. Let us send you complete information on the sure way— the 100% safe way—Tri-Sure Closures.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

Current Market Quotations

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October 9, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls..works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50 lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .*08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. *.09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. *.07 - —
Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
95.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.
†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.25 - 1.45

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03¼- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[2,5] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y., lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one ship. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°) dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots. bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys...lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns., lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20¾
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms.. c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 5.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 9.10 - 9.14

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12⅜- —

Palm oil,[3] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13⅛
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tankcars, works, frt. eqcald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E..gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split). tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69

Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18¾- .19¼

Stearic,[6] double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14 - .15¾
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .15¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17 - .18¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.34½	—
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.35	—
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.	lb.	.35½	—
1 dm. to 1 ton	lb.	.34	—
tankcars	lb.	.34	—
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.28	.33
hyd., dms.	lb.	.27	.32
Agar,[5] Kobe, No. 1, strip	lb.	3.50	—
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00	—
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago	lb.	.65	.70
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
bg. lots, same basis	lb.	.15	.20
imported, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.75	1.78
powd., dms., bbls.	lb.	1.81	1.86
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.60	1.65
import, cs.	lb.	No prices	
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.27	—
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09	—
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.65	.75
dms.	lb.	.63	—
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	*.13½	.15¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	*.14	.15¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	*.12½	.14¼

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10	—
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½	—
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms.,	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13	—
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
500 lbs.	lb.	1.70	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.80	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.90	—
5 lbs.	lb.	2.00	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00	3.60
Denatured,[1,5,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.65	—
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.	gal.	.70	—
tanks, E., dlvd.	lb.	.58	—

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.64	—
19 bbls., E. works.	gal.	.66	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. works,	gal.	.69	—
dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.60	—
19 dms., E. works.	gal.	.62	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.53	—

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.57	—
19 dms., works, E.	gal.	.59	—
1 to 18 dms., works, E.	gal.	.62	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.50	—
SD23G (Replaced by SD23H).			
SD23H, works, c.l., dms.	gal.	.60½	—
19 dms.	gal.	.62½	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.63½	—
tanks	gal.	.53½	—
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.58	—
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works.	gal.	.61½	—
1 to 18, E. works.	gal.	.64½	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.51	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.61	—
20 dms., to c.l.	gal.	.63	—
1 to 9 dms.	gal.	.66	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.54	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	.14½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	.15
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½	.13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	.13½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	.14
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10	.12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.19	—
19 dms.	gal.	8.22½	—
5 to 8 dms.	gal.	8.25½	—
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.25½	—
tanks	gal.	8.12	—
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.64	—
5 to 18 dms.	gal.	8.70½	—
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.70½	—

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.35	—
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works.	lb.	.25	.35
tanks, wks.	lb.	.20	—
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).			
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0860	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0760	—
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest.	gal.	.66½	—
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.40¼	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.43¼	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34	—
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis.	gal.	.65	—
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.47	—
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.37	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10	2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls.	lb.	.65	—
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.70	—
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis.	lb.	.60	—
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.65	—
Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works.	gal.	.67	.70

Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.44	—
475-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.50	—
car lots, wks.	lb.	.40	—
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia.,	lb.	.55	—
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works.	gal.	.70	.72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.13	—
5-10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15	—
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.60	.85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.20	.21
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per	gram.	1.00	1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.17	.18
Curacao, cs.	lb.	.65	.70
gourds, bbls.	lb.	.80	.85
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.58	.60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.	lb.	5.45	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	5.47	—
25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.54	—
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32	—
Althea root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.68	1.35
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16	.18
gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.40	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40	—

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.50	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50	—
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.65	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65	—

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½	.15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.25	5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.11	—
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.09½	—
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.10	—
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.08	—
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.09	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.10	—
140 to 375 lbs., works.	lb.	.11	—
100 lbs. or less, works.	lb.	.12	—
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	.06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35	.40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0340	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	.04	—
bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.1310	—
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Oleate, dms., contract.	lb.	.24½	—
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25	.26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24	—
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled.	100 lbs.	1.15	1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40	1.50
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.60	1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75	1.85
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00	2.10
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.95	2.05
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.20	2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	—
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.56	.69
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.38	—
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.93	—
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59	—
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40	—
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm.	lb.	.36	—
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	17.00	18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks.,	lb.	.50	—
5 and 10-gal. cans, works.	lb.	.60	—
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.00	—
5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.25	—
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va.	ton.	90.00	—
refrigeration, tanks, works.	lb.	.05	—
pure, cycle., dlvd., Met., N.Y.,	lb.	.16	—

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a naitonwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼	—
dms, c.l.	lb.	.02¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½	—
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works.	lb.	.04	—
Ammonia, benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	1.06	—
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	1.07	—
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	1.10	—
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met., N. Y.	lb.	.0564	.0614
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.30	.32
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.16	.18
Borate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.15	.16
Bromide, gran., bbls.	lb.	.31	.35
bxs.	lb.	.34	.38
kegs	lb.	.32	.36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y.	lb.	.06¼	.09¼
cns., same basis.	lb.	.14¼	—
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls.	lb.	.10	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.13	—
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	.75	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.80	—
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.82	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.84	.85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18	.20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).			
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.25	1.27
jars	lb.	1.35	—
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.71	—
jars	lb.	3.65	—
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12	—
Molybdate, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05	1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.35	—
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.55	—
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14	—
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.23	.29
Perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	.55	.65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.	lb.	.25½	.28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls.	lb.	.37	—
kgs.	lb.	.39	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works.	unit-ton.	No prices	
pure, bbls.	lb.	.40	.45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.	lb.	1.15	1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	.18
Stearate, anhydrous.	lb.	.24½	—
paste	lb.	.06½	—
Sulphamate, 6 bbls., or more, works.	lb.	.18	—
2 to 5 bbls., works.	lb.	.20	—
single bbls., works.	lb.	.24	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.29	—
Sulphate,[1] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens.	ton.	28.20	—
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports,	ton.	29.20	—
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
red, 48%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08	—
dms., works.	lb.	.06	—
yellow, 33%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08	—
dms., works.	lb.	.06	—
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.45	.55
tech., kgs.	lb.	.40	—
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.50	5.75
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	.17
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	.17½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	.16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.14½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable.	lb.	.75	—
Caproate, cns.	lb.	2.75	—
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.06	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.08½	—
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.14	—
refd., l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.16	—
Nitrite, bots.	lb.	1.80	1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.10	—
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.31	—
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.25	1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.09	—
Anethol, bots.	lb.	2.35	2.40
cans	lb.	2.25	2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.35	1.35
import, natural, bls.	lb.	3.25	—
Angostura, bark, bls.	lb.	.23	.24
Anilin oil,[6] dms.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Salt, dms., works.	lb.	.22	.24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.37½	.38
Ecuador, bgs.	lb.	.34	.35
Mexican, fair, bgs.	lb.	.33	.33½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.35½	.36
Star	lb.	.45	.46
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.35	.36
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25	3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.	lb.	.34	.39
seed, bgs.	lb.	.06	.06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55	—
90%, bbls., works.	lb.	.65	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls.,	lb.	.70	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17	—
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	—
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%,	lb.	.18½	—
Chinese, black, 70%	lb.	.20	.22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	—
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.40	—
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	—
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots,	lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.10	2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25	.26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots.,	oz.	11.25	11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports.	100 kilos.	105.00	—
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.	kilo.	132.00	134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	2.75	2.80
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs.	lb.	.09	.09½
bbls.	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Arsenic, metal, lump, ch.	lb.	No prices	
Chloride (arsenous), cns.	lb.	4.85	—
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58	—
jars	lb.	5.43	—
Red, import, cs.	lb.	No prices	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
Trisulphide, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.30	.35
White,[6] powd., kgs., cl.	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55	.60
powd., bls., bxs.	lb.	.80	.85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canada, mines,	ton.	49.50	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	44.00	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	33.00	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	28.50	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	26.50	—
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	22.50	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	19.00	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	16.50	—
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	15.50	—
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.05¼	.12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.05¾	.13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.	ton.	30.00	—
Barbadoes, any quantity, f.o.b. Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10½	—
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	40.00	—
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	60.00	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	90.00	—
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	55.00	—
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.15	—
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points.	ton.	32.90	—
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis	ton.	25.50	—
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis.	ton.	30.50	—
270 F. fusing point, same basis	ton.	30.50	—
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis	ton.	25.50	—
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.	ton.	30.50	—
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery.	ton.	21.00	—
l.c.l., refinery.	ton.	21.00	23.00
tanks, refinery.	ton.	16.00	—
Atropine, bots.	oz.	24.50	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	18.75	—

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	.70	.80
Barbasco root (see cube root).			
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.78	.80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Barbital, cs, dms.	lb.	3.50	3.60
sodium, cs.	lb.	3.75	—
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	43.00	—
precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	60.00	—
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00	—
sulphur-free, c.l., works.	ton.	60.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00	—
Chlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.60	—
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25	.27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10	.12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	77.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	90.00	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	79.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	92.00	—
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	81.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	94.00	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	83.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	96.00	—
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	87.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	100.00	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	89.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	102.00	—
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	83.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	97.80	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	88.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	99.80	—

Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss. R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah and Ariz. Zone 4, Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12	.13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18	Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).			
Hydroxide, bbls., works.	lb.	.06	.07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.77	—
jars	lb.	4.62	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, cks.	lb.	.11	.12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10	.12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11	.15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17	.19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots.	lb.	.31	—
less than ton lots.	lb.	.32	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½	.10
kgs.	lb.	.12	—
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	27.65	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	28.65	—
ex whse, N.Y.	ton.	36.00	—
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis,	ton.	25.35	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	26.35	—
ex whse., New York.	ton.	34.00	—
Southern off color, bgs.,	mines.	ton.	17.50
95.75%, bgs., mines.	ton.	18.00	—
ore, bulk, mines.	ton.	8.00	—
German	ton.	No prices	
Italian	ton.	No prices	

Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, bbls.	gal.	1.40	- 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb.	1.85	- 1.90
Root, bls.	lb.	1.75	- 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works	ton.	11.00	- —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works.	ton.	16.00	- —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms..	lb.	.45	- .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	- —
5 to 25 lbs.	lb.	.90	- —
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Benzol,[3,4] 90%, dms., returnable, works	gal.	.20	- —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.15	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.15	- —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.	lb.	.23	- .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works	lb.	1.95	- —
dms.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb.	.59	Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.	lb.	2.50	- —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	5.50	Nom.
Formate, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50	- —
Propionate, bots.	lb.	4.00	- —
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	2.50	- —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	22.50	-38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.	lb.	22.50	-38.50
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	22.50	-38.50
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.13	- .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.	lb.	.55	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.24	- —
Benzoate, fib. dms.	lb.	1.75	- —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00	- —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	.51	- —
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.33	- .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.00	- —
jars	lb.	2.85	- —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.86	- —
jars	lb.	2.75	- —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.46	- —
cns.	lb.	3.35	- —
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.45	- —
cns.	lb.	1.30	- —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.19	- —
cns., kgs.	lb.	3.10	- —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.51	- —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.40	- —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.	lb.	1.59	- 1.63
175-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.50	- —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.79	- —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.73	- —
Subgallate, bots, cns.	lb.	1.49	- 1.53
fib. dms.	lb.	1.40	- —
Subiodide, bots.	lb.	4.24	- —
fib. dms.	lb.	4.13	- —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.	lb.	1.29	- 1.33
250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.20	- —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots.	lb.	2.59	- —
bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	2.50	- —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.76	- —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.65	- —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.76	- —
cns.	lb.	3.65	- —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms.	lb.	3.40	- —
5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.45	- 3.50
Black,[3] acetylene, imp., c.l., works, duty paid	lb.	.14	- —
Bone, 1A, c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- —
2, c.l.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½	- —
3, c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½	- —
4, c.l.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½	- —
5, c.l.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
6, c.l.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
7, c.l.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
8, c.l.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13	- —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex deck or ex whse

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants.	lb.	.03625	- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb.	.08	- —
divd.	lb.	.08	- —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants.	lb.	.03550	- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb.	.07½	- —
divd.	lb.	.07½	- —
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½	- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
2, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
2A, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
3, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
4, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
5, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	- —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37½	- —
7, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b., works.	lb.	.0434	- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.04½	- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.05¾	- —
kegs, f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.06	- —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	Nom.

Black dyes are listed under Dyes.

Black Haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.20	- .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	67.50	- —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.	ton.	70.00	- —
bbls., same basis	ton.	75.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	75.00	- —
bbls., same basis	ton.	80.00	- —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	46.50	- —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25	- 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	- 3.35

Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unti-ton.	ton.	5.50	- —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton.	ton.	5.80	- 5.85
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt., unit-ton.		Nominal	
soluble (see Albumen, blood).			
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.32	- .35
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.85	- .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.36	- —
Celestial, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.36	- —
Cobalt[3] genuine, 1-kilo pkg.	lb.	4.90	- —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.		3.30	- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.36	- —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts.	lb.	3.15	- —
Blue, peacock, same basis, contracts.	lb.	.52	- —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.42	- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts.	lb.	.36	- —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs.	lb.	4.00	- —
Victoria, kgs.	lb.	3.30	- —
Methyl violet, kgs.	lb.	2.10	- —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23	- .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12	- .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17	- .27
Blue, ultramarine, divd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher, 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.			
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner.	lb.	1.83	- —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.95	- —

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Bluefiag root, bls.	lb.	.20	- .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs.	lb.	1.67	- 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	- 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).			
Bone, raw, dom., 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works.	ton.	37.50	- —
same basis, Chicago	ton.	39.50	- —
steamed, dom., feeding grade, 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works.	ton.	44.00	- —
same basis, Chicago	ton.	43.00	- —
Bone, steamed, dom., fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago,	ton.	35.00	-36.00
same basis, Eastern works,	ton.	37.50	- —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).			
Bonesset beans, bls.	lb.	.12	- .18
Borage flowers, bls.	lb.	.40	- .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	41.50	- —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	45.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	56.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	61.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	55.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	66.00	- —
less ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	71.00	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	50.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	61.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	66.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	60.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	71.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	76.00	- —

USP $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., dealers, dms.	lb.	.11½	- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 90 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

When the Japs struck Pearl Harbor, and the U-boats swarmed to our coasts, Axis strategy became clear. They hoped, by cutting us off from essential raw materials, to thwart our armament effort and soften us up for the final blow.

But the Axis failed to account for the secret American weapon symbolized by the test-tube—the power and scope of American industrial chemical research. And therein lies one of the big reasons why the Axis cannot win.

From RCI laboratories and plants, for example, have already come, *without benefit of foreign importations*, basic materials for the surface coatings protecting our armament . . . chemicals vital to shell manufacture . . . compounds required for making synthetic rubber. And these are but a hint of the many industrial materials which RCI supplies toward the winning of the war.

More projects for making America self-sufficient are maturing in RCI's research laboratories. Watch for them—*they may well change both the course of war and peacetime industry.*

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED

General Offices and Main Plant, Detroit, Michigan • Eastern Resin Plant, Elizabeth, N. J. • Chemical Color Division, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RCI

SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs. .20 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown[2], iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks. lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03⅜- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City...lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis...lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh...lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls....lb. .65 - .87
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07½- .08
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .15¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .14¾
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y...lb. .69 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[6] 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns. lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, paper bgs. 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
Calcium, chloride, solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
CP, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, bbls., jars, bots. lb. .29 - .39
Gluconate, USP, grand., 150-lb., lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, fcex., 100-gram bots...per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt. unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.44.00 - —
80% CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 1,000-lb. lots, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.93 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .39½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .42 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .42½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .43½- —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.....lb. .45½- —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.....lb. .52½- —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .66½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .67½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .68½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .79½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .80½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .81½- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Syrian, whiskered, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
afloat, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,3] Zone 1, 52¼-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms.....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.55 - —
decorticated, cs. .....lb 1.55 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .99 - —
Ceylon, cs. .....lb. .89 - —
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19½ - .20
5 tons, works.....lb. .19¾- .20¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20 - .20½
Casein, dom., 80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - .20½
5 tons, works.....lb. .20¼- .20¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .21
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f..lb. .07½ Nom.
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30-mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .63 - .64
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Shortstick, bls. .....lb. .53 - .54
broken, bls. .....lb. .51 - .52
China, buds, bgs. .....lb. .53 - .54
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .51 - 52
broken, bls. .....lb. .48 - .49
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .62 - .63
all thin, bls. .....lb. .62 - .63
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. .28 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .28 - .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l. works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l. works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosm'tics., c.l., spot..lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .63 - .64
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.37.90 - —
Colo. .....ton.34.50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.30 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo.,
Ill. (river points), Mo., Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex..ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.30 - —
Utah .....ton.38.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs..lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .03¼- —
contracts, dlvd. N.Y...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse., lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08½
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
broken quill, red, bgs...lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine,* small, crys., cns. 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and add'tional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic acid (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls....lb. .58 - .59
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.95 - 6.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .18 - .18½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .25 - .26
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. 38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Morocco, bgs., lb. .11½- .12
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .08½- .10
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills for October..ton.35.30 -35.60
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.63
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't. lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. .80 - .85
bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.39

Creosote oil, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½ -	—
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141 -	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.26 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.18 -	.18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.10 -	—
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks	lb.	.08¾-	—
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼-	—
natural, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25 -	—
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C.	lb.	.40 -	.41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Cubeb berries, XX bgs	lb.	.75 -	.85
powd., cs	lb.	.82 -	.90
Culver's root, bls	lb.	.27 -	.28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs	lb.	.17½-	.18
Morocco, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.19½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.14 -	.14½
Persian, bgs	lb.	.15¼-	.15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid	lb.	None available.	
Cyanamid,[5,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton.	1.52½ Nom.	
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.	unit-ton.	1.62½ Nom.	
Cyanide-chloride, mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾-	..
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16 -	—
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23 -	—
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27 -	—

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Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.15 -	.16
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.33 -	.34
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.18 -	.19
Degras,[7] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.26 -	.30
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.35 -	—
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).			
Diacetyl, bots	lb.	9.50	-11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 -	—
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.105 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.112 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.095 -	—
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	45.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	85.00	-90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.10 -	.16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	lb.	.02 -	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.64 -	—
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Phthalate,[2,6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
cns., works	lb.	.23½-	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works	lb.	.45 -	.47
Tartrate, dom., dms	lb.	.92 -	—
Diacalcium phosphate (see Calicum phosphate dibasic).			
Dichlorethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.14 -	—
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.85 -	—
Diethylaniline, dms	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 99%, dms	lb.	.30 -	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33 -	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks	lb.	.21 -	—
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., works	lb.	.22½-	.24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.45 -	.50
Diglygol laurate, dms	lb.	.31 -	.33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19 -	—
Dilliseed, cleaned, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19 -	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.90 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.24 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms	lb.	.05 -	—
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] d m s., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.44 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.46 -	—
150-450 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.47 -	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms	gal.	.59 -	.61
tanks	gal.	.51 -	—
dest., dist., dms	gal.	.55 -	.58
tanks	gal.	.48 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43 -	.45
cns.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.36 -	—
150-450 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	80.00 -	—
Venezuelan	ton.	80.00 -	—
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls.,	lb.	.50 -	1.50
domestic, bls	lb.	.36 -	.45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	1.00 -	1.12

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
	lb.	17.50 -	—
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.			
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	—
Red, FD&C, red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15 -	—
drugs and cosmetics:—			
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—

Black, D&C black, No. 1	lb.	8.35 -	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6	lb.	13.50 -	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35 -	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 11, cns.	lb.	17.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—

Red, D&C red, No. 5	lb.	4.00 -	—
D&C red, No. 17	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 18	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 33	lb.	13.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	-
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 11	lb.	10.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 5	lb.	21.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8	lb.	7.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Color Index scale):—

36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65 -	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50 -	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80 -	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70 -	.80
170 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56 -	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 -	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 -	.50

Chlorine Fights with the Fleet!
America is the United Nations' production line! Down that production line now comes an endless number of materials—supplies for our Navy, our Army, our Air Force and our Allies. Chlorine is helping produce them!
SYNTHETIC RUBBER
GASOLINE
EXPLOSIVES
TEXTILES
PLASTICS
DYESTUFFS
SOLVENTS
TREATMENT of WATER
STERILIZATION
MOTOR COOLING FLUIDS
HIGH PRESSURE LUBRICANTS
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Color index scale):—
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .53 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .67
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
541 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
542 Direct black RX.....lb. .25 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
598 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .38 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base—lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1076 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
284 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
285 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
331 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .52
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .52
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green .....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S. .....lb .55 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. .55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .47 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .54 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B .....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 2.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methy violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crysta violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 6BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoilin G.....lb. .93 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .28
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
imported .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - 19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
pewd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.33.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.....lb. .08 - .00
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs. lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms. lb. .11- —
27-lb. dms.....lb. .15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11½- .12½
NF, 190-lb. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55 gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns....lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] std., cns., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —
Ethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .19½
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l, works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works, lb. .90 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. 1.00 - —
Ethylethanolamine (see Ethylmonoethanolamine).
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l. c. l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works..lb. .90 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, cns..lb. 1.00 - —
distilled mixture, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works, lb. .70 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .80 - —
undistilled mixture, 5c. less than distilled mixture.

Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucaliptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalptus leaves, bls.....m. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
scrap, menhaden, new catch, if if and when made, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories..ton.60.50 - —
acid, 6-7% ammon., 2% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories.....unit-ton. 4.00 & .50
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. 4.00 & .50
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.28.00 -32.00
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines net ton.24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines....net ton.24.00 - —
crude, 70% f.o.b. N. Mex., mines..net ton.10.00 - —
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines, net ton.11.50 - —
imported, 85.5%, duty paid.... short ton.26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0650- .0675
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - 04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y...ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, crude, dms., incl., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., incl., dlvd....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bags, No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2..lb. .15 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal .0895- —
72-74 octane, ex tax.....gal. .092 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05½- .06
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .06 - —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax gal. .05¾- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .03⅝- .03¾
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .58 - .67
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .60 - .69
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs. .....lb. .24½- .25
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
bleached, bgs. .....lb. .28½- .29
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Suda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs.....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —

Glue, hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in car-load lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.
Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
soaplye, 80%, drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less carlots, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.
Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.
Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.
Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.
Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs..lb. .22 - .23
Goldenseal root, ols.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .36
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green,[6] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .26½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —

Green, chrome, reduced, color content, 66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
powd., bbls. .....lb. .20 - .21
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, No. 1 unsorted..lb. .14½- —
No. 2, unsorted.....lb. .12½- —
No. 3, unsorted.....lb. .11¼ —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light....lb. .15½- —
Loba, A.....lb. .14 - —
B .....lb. .13¾- —
C .....lb. .13¾- —
CBB .....lb. .12 - —
CNE .....lb. .10 - —
D .....lb. .12¾- —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
Du .....lb. .08¾- —
DK .....lb. .09½- —
dust .....lb. .07¾- —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¼- —
WS .....lb. .11¾- —
Philippine, amber sorts..lb. .10¾- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12¾- —
nubs .....lb. .13¾- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped .....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11¾- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust.....lb. .08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB.....lb. .12 - —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¼- —
WS .....lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine...lb. .22¾- —
chips .....lb. .12¾- —
mixed .....lb. .17¾- —
nubs .....lb. .18¾- —
split .....lb. .19¼- —
Gum dammar, Batavia A.....lb. .35¾- —
A/C .....lb. .31¼- —
A/D .....lb. .28¾- —
A/E .....lb. .25¾- —
B .....lb. .34¾- —
C .....lb. .28¾- —
D .....lb. .25¾- —
dust .....lb. .13¾- —
E .....lb. .18¾- —
F .....lb. .13¾- —
dust .....lb. .13¾- —
Sinpagore, No. 1.....lb. .30¾- —
2 .....lb. .25¾- —
3 .....lb. .12¾- —
chips .....lb. .23½- —
dust .....lb. .13 - —
seeds .....lb. .17¾- —
East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped..lb. .10½- —
unscraped .....lb. .09 - —
chips .....lb. .05¾- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05¾- —
black, bold scraped.....lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¼- —
chips .....lb. .11½- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .13¾- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22¾- —
chips .....lb. .11¾- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .16¾- —

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi .....lb. .08¾- —
Ester, ordinary, car-load lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - .11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- .11¾
single drums, N. Eng., etc. lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted .....lb. .35 - —
chips .....lb. .32 - —
dark .....lb. .18 - —
bright .....lb. .18 - —
BXXX .....lb. .77 - —
B1 .....lb. .34 - —
B2 .....lb. .30 - —
B3 .....lb. .27½- —
Gum, kauri, 80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
XXX .....lb. .66 - —
1 .....lb. .43 - —
2 .....lb. .31 - —
3 .....lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kine, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
2 cs.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - .07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
f.o.b. Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. 25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
dexamethylenetetramine[2,3], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½

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Copper Carbonate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Tartar Emetic
Zinc Sulphate
Bichromates
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.,	gram.	4.50	- —
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	37.50	- —
Hydrobromide bots.	oz.	37.50	- —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	37.50	- —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1.	lb.	.42	- —
No. 2	lb.	.34	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24	- —
No. 2	lb.	.19	- —

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.	lb.	4.00	- —
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo, nat., ch.	lb.	2.14	- 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½	- .19
powd., bols.	lb.	.74½	- .85
Indium metal	oz.	12.50	- —
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	28.00	-30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	1.67	- —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island.	lb.	1.35	- 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 bots.	lb.	2.10	- —
jars, 50 lbs.	lb.	2.00	- —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20	- —
Ionone, alpha, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
beta, bots.	lb.	3.90	- 3.25
Methyl. alpha, 100%, cns.	lb.	4.35	- —
Ipecac, root, bgs.	lb.	1.66	- 1.85
powd., root, bgs.	lb.	1.76	- 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.37	- .42½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.50	- .55
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.15	- —
djns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.16	- —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. cbys., wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.04	- —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05	- .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½	- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kegs	lb.	.08½	- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled.	lb.	.06½	- .07
djns.	lb.	.07½	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.	lb.	.72	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
scales, cns.	lb.	.77	- .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30	- 3.39
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.40	- 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	- 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.22
syrup, cbys.	lb.	.39	- .40
bots.	lb.	.53	- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
cns.	lb.	.52	- —
scales, cns.	lb.	.82	- .85
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.54	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	.57	- —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.59	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	.62	- —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64	- .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).			
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls.	lb.	.04½	- —
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.06½	- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
200-lb. lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.44	- —
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.47	- —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.			
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[4] bbls.	lb.	.23½	- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½	- —
dms.	lb.	.25½	- .25½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.0650	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	- —
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	.102	- —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works.	gal.	.45	- —
10-gal. dms., single works.	gal.	.55	- —
Isopborone, dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35	- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	- —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld.	gal.	55	- —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	35	- —
Isopropyl ether, dms., 55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	39	- —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	44	- —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	25	- —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	29	- —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45	- .62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52	- .53
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.85	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	- —
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .40

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.39	- .40
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.27	- .29
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—			
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.068	- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck.	gal.	.11¼	- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk.	gal.	.03¾	- 04¾
Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots.	gal.	.04¾	- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04¾	- .04¼
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks.	gal.	.06¼	- .07¾
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.48	- .50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[5] city, tubs.	100 lbs.	12.85	-12.90
Neutral, trcs.	100 lbs.	12.85	-12.95
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	12.85	-12.90
Compounds, trcs.	100 lbs.	16.50	-17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.55	- .56
Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.39	- .40
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Spanish	lb.	.32	- .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.40	- .75
medium, bls.	lb.	.75	- 1.17
select, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.80
Lead,[2] metal (see paint market).			
Acetate,[3] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
gran., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	- —
powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	- —
Arsenate, bls., c.l.	lb.	.11	- .12
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.11½	- .12½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E.	lb.	.07½	- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾	- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.49	- —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.80	- —
jars	lb.	2.69	- —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).			
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.10	- —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.22	- —
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.	lb.	.23	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½	- .10½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.31	- .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Other points	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10	- —
other points	lb.	.09¾	- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
other points	lb.	.10	- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼	- —
other points	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
other points	lb.	.10	- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz, etc.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11	- —
other points	lb.	.10¼	- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs.,	lb.	.14	- —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
pale, bbls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.	lb.	.0750	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0750	- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).			
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¼	- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½	- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo.	lb.	.06½	- —
other points	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.06¾	- —
other points	lb	.06½	- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½	- —
other points	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08	- —
other points	lb.	.07½	- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers,	lb.	.13¾	- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers.	lb.	.11¾	- —
painters	lb.	.12¾	- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ¼c lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.			
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- .50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- .55
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35	- .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	No prices.	
powd., bbls.	lb.	No prices.	
root, natural, bls.	lb.	.15	- .20
powder, bbls., bls.	lb.	.22	- .26
select, bbls., cs.	lb.	1.05	- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	- —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.00	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	- —
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00	- —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Louisville, Ky.	ton.	14.50	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	- —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton	11.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E of ani incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex.	lb.	No price.	
dms., same basis.	lb.	No price.	
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis.	lb.	No price.	
dms., same basis.	lb.	No price.	
less than 400 lbs., same basis.	lb.	No price.	
dms., same basis.	lb.	No price.	
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers.	gal.	No price.	
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks.	gal.	No price.	
30-50, dms.	gal.	No price.	
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd.,	gal.	No price.	
30-50, dms.	gal.	No price.	
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks.	gal.	No price.	
dms., wks., except Cal.	gal.	No price.	
Lime-sulphur solut., Zone 5, dealers, dlvd.	gal.	No price.	
dms.	gal.	No price.	
Zone 6, tanks, dealers.	gal.	No price	
30-50, dms.	gal.	No price.	

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.	lb.	6.75	- 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns.,	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
90%, cns.	lb.	6.50	- 6.75
92%, cns.	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.	lb.	1.10	- 1.60
without leaves, bls.		No stocks	
Linseed meal, 32%, sacks, f.o.b. New York, Oct.-Jan. deliveries.	ton.	36.00	- —
same basis, f.o.b. Buffalo.	ton.	37.00	- —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash.	lb.	.06¾	- —
dlvd. other points.	lb.	.06	- —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.06¾	- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09	- —
Other points.	lb.	.08¼	- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Other points.	lb.	.09	- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90	- —
50 lbs., works.	lb.	1.93	- —
25 lbs., works.	lb.	1.95	- —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.25	- —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.30	- —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.65	- —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.40	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	1.45	- —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.40	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	1.25	- —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.20	- —
25-lb. jars.	lb.	5.05	- —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high ton).	lb.	.0560	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585	- —
bbls., c.l. (29 tons).	lb.	.0585	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610	- —
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04¼	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.04½	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.04¾	- —
strength), bgs., c.l., (20			

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.	lb.	.60	- .63
Lobelia, herb, bls.	lb.	.33	- .34
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1.	lb.	.28	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.26	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.14	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.15	- —
No. 3.	lb.	.12½	- —
No. 4.	lb.	.10	- —
solid, bxs., No. 1.	lb.	.23½	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.21½	- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
imported, bls.	lb.	4.50	- —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	7.50	- 8.00

M

Mace,[1] Banda, cs.	lb.	.90	- .91
Siauw, No. 1, cs.	lb.	.70	- .71
West Indian, cs.	lb.	.70	- .71
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24	- .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26	- —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Magnesia, carbonate, tech., Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08¼	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09½	- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08¼	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
bbls.	lb.	.09¼	- —
kgs.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
bbls.	lb.	.09¼	- —
kgs.	lb.	.10½	- —
Other points.	lb.	.08	- —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
Magnesium, chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l.	ton.	32.00	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.	ton.	39.00	-42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.40	- .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls.,	lb.	.25	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.30	- —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.26	- —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.45	- —
Oxide (see Calcined).			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.33	- .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	- 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.31	- —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.32	- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms.	lb.	.37	- —
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42	- —
cs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.40	- —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	.42	- —
5-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	- —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	38.75	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	ton.	84.00	-90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00	-40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
blue, bls.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	- .55
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.15	- .19
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.2½	- —
Arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .17
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19	- —
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works,	ton.	74.00	- —
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	77.00	- —
½, 4 tons, works.	ton.	82.00	- —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	77.00	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00	- —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	71.75	- —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.			
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	74.75	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	79.75	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	73.00	- —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05	- 3.14
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15	- 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27	- 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.82	- —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.70	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.55	- —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20	- —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .10½
precip. dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works.	lb.	.11¼	- —
single dms, works.	lb.	.11½	- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. eastern points.	ton.	59.50	- —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.	ton.	66.50	- —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, c.l.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½	- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt.	ton.	No price	
Manna flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
small, cs.	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.40	- —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works.	lb.	.85	- —
Marjoram,[1] French, No. 1.	lb.	.84	- 1.15
Tunisian, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Chilean	lb.	.45	- .47
afloat	lb.	.45	- .47

Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural...oz.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots...lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots.lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.58 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic,[2,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N.Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.. lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
biotite c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-foad lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .17
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .27 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .27½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Me. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis. Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l.. dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l.. works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .08 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniiin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
fair, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .05½- .06
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .06½- —
(12 oz.), same basis.....pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, standard density, 100-lb. lots, dms..lb. 3.50 - —
50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.55 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.60 - —
Heavy density neocinchophen is 20c. per lb. higher.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel[6] **carbonate,** bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .703 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Nikethamide, 25 lbs. or more, bots..lb.18.00 - —
under 25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble[6] ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-0, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.50 Nom.
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. Nominal.
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane I, dms, l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs., oz....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., bgs., cs.....lb. .42 - .43
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Nux Vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks.....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Oil, calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms.....lb. No prices
white, cans.....lb. .48 - —
dms.....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.16.00 -17.00
rectified, cns.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Oil, caraway, USP, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1900- —
tanks.....lb. .1785- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- —
80% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
technical, cns.....lb. .80 - .90
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .75 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks.....lb. .3375- —
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.55
dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[1,5] **Manila,** crude, bulk, c.l.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] **Newf.,** dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks.....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] **med., USP,** 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -86.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.00 -35.25
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 -4.10
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
weed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Dip (D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .99 - 1.06
dms.....lb. .95 - 1.02
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Fishliver,[1,5] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million unit. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units.. .20 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .30 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb.16.50 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.19.00 -20.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms...lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -12.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms.....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -16.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lime, dist., cns.....lb.11.00 -12.75
expressed, cns.....lb.12.50 -17.00
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns., lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1350- .1370
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .1390- .1400
5 to 9.....lb. .1430- —
less than 5.....lb. .1450- —
tanks.....lb. .1260- .1280
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[3] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .35½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cans., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms...lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks.....lb. .1090- .1100
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, dms.....lb. .13 - —
Neatsfoot,[5] pure, bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
Neroli, bots.....lb.300.00-375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Oiticica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —

Oil, oleo, [1], bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[8] denat., dms.....gal. 3.50 - 4.00
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.00 - 4.25
imported, dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
foots, dms.....lb. .19 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms. c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns. lb. 5.50 -5.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless .....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.l.f...lb. .0825- —
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour....gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —

Oil, patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Peanut,[5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla, [1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.95 - 2.30
dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martines, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., tanks...lb. .1150- —
blown, dms.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Red,[5] dms., divd.....lb. .11¾- .13½
tanks, divd.....lb. .11 - .11¾
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. No stocks

Oil, sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb .0800- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1370 -1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- .1100
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. No stock
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .12¼ Nom.
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms...lb. .1301- —
±5°, dms.....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Sunflower,[1,5] dms.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.65
South, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, ums., c.l., works.. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —

Oil, tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities..gal. .24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Teng (see Oil, Chinawood).
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.37.50 -40.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ., 100 gal. dms., cont., divd.....gal.10.00 - —
25 gal., dms.....gal.12.50 - —
10 gal., dms.....gal.13.50 - —
5 gal., dms.....gal.14.00 - —
1 gal., cns.....gal.15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l.....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., c.l.....gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., c.l.....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
325/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 35 vis., returnable bbls., c.l...gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
190 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 7.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. No stocks
Manila, bots.....lb.45.00 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.a., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, paper bags, c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.65 - —

Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore., Wash.....lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .12½- —
divd. other points...lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd., Ala. etc..lb .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. [4]12½- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock.....lb. No prices
Molybdate,[6] bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Origano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Orris root, whole.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l. c. l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
Orthodichlorobenzene, 100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs....lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

DIVIDENDS OF SATISFACTION

OUR customers **know** that over a period of years we have been giving them **dividends of satisfaction.**

WHEN prices have sky-rocketed we have tightened our belts and kept the price to you at the lowest possible levels.

WHEN materials have been next to impossible to obtain, we have stood on our heads to get them for you. When they could not be secured "no how," we have provided adequate substitutes wherever possible.

THAT is what we call **dividends of satisfaction.**

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Paprika,[4] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39½- .40
good, bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .46½- .47
medium, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery.lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
128130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis..lb. .0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10½- —

Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[3,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .53 .52
Peanut meal, 8.75%, Southern Alabama-Georgia points, November delivery..ton. 35.10 - —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.3 .....gal. .06½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.3.....gal. .35 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0650- .0655
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0680- .0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .11½ Nom.
24 bgs. .....lb. .1295- .1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs..lb. .43 - .44
Japan, Hontaka.....lb. .36 - .37
Mombassa, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .40 - .45
import, bls. .....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point .lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms. .....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l...lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
extra, c.l. .....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, cream, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
lily, c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
Yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Arkansas, Smackover, heavy .....bbl. .83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below..bbl. .80 - —
30-30.9 and above....bbl. 1.23 - —
Illinois basin.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Louisiana .....bbl. .80 - 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below..bbl. .75 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany..bbl. 3.00 - —
Buckeye lines.....bbl. 2.55 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.59 - —
N.Y. Transit lines...bbl. 3.00 - —
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines..bbl. 3.00 - —
S.W. Penn. lines....bbl. 2.65 - —
Texas, Conroe.....bbl. 1.43 - —
East .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below..bbl. 1.06 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.48 - —
Pecos County.....bbl. .95 - —
West (and Lea County, N. M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below..bbl. .70 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek..bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Petroleum ether, 40-75°C., c.l. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.

Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Wilbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars..gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅞- .07⅛

Mineral spirits, at refinery,
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .13 - —
100 gals. or more.....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Detroit..gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orians), tankcars..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. 21½- —

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Petroleum, naphtha, No. 2, over 60% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .14 - —
high solvency, aromatic, No. 30, same basis..gal. .13½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
fl, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York, gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles .....gal. .10 - —
dlvd. Los Angeles...gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract, lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenothiazin, Unmodified, fib. dms., incl., 2,000-lb. shipt., 150 lbs., same terms.....lb. .65 - —
150 lbs., same terms.....lb. .67 - —
50-lbs., same terms.....lb. .70 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.00
Phosgene, ton lots, works....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68%-66%..long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% .....lomb ton. 2.70 - —
72%-70% .....long ton. 3.20 - —
76%-74% .....long ton. 4.00 - —
Tenn., 68-66%.....long ton. 4.50 - —
70% min.....long ton. 5.00 - —
72% min.....long ton. 5.50 - —
76%-74% .....long ton. 6.50 - —

Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.

Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
amorphous, tns.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[5] dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton..lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R—lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bts.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pitch, pine, bbls.....bbl. 6.75 - 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Poke root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .65 - .85
Seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .36 - .37

Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs, 300 lbs..lb. .19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[5,6] spots, c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .23 - .32
Carbonate, calc., doms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02½- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08¾
Chlorate,[5,6] cryst., kgs .....lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs.....b. .09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[5,6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs...lb. .33½- —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34½- —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .35½- —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
gold, 41% gold, bots., works oz. 14.20 - 14.95
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 73% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
100-lb. lots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., or cans.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
import, 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs. .....lb. .18 - .19
CP, cryst., 300-lb. bbls....lb. .34 - —
purified, 300-lb. bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O.unit-ton. .56 - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .40 - .42
pure, cryst., kgs.....lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .23 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[5,6] kgs., works..lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20¾- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 650 lbs., bbls..lb. .15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports, ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns. lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03¼
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 100-599 lbs..lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
imp., Italian.....lb. No prices
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[6] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse grd., bbls..lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 55% tan. bbls., works..lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04½- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09¼- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz—flask. 191.00- —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark..flask. 193.00- —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[6] NFV, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .13½[8]
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

[6] Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 + 13½[8]
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.06 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.06 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .80 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns...oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

[8] Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] cns., oz. .81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine,[1] large bgs., lb. .08¾- .09
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs....lb. .10 - .10½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[2] alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots.lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, medium shade, bbls., ton lot..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Cadmium, Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.55 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
Imported, English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.. lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 65% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .096 - —
Imported, English.....lb. .14½- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y. kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03¼- —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, c.l.f. New York.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[5] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, ogs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Riboflavin .....grain. .75 - .85
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .43 - .65
red, bls.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.98 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.09 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.11 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.11 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.11 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.11 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.12 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.12 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.12 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.17 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.17 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.17 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower, bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Spanish, tins.....lb. 33.50 -34.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms.....lb. No prices
Sage, Calif. leucophylla, whole, bls..lb. .55 - .57
rubbed, bgs. .....lb. .65 - .67
powder, bgs. .....lb. .75 - .77
Dalmatian type, dom., bls., lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Cyprus, bls. .....lb. .34 - .35
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .32 - .33

Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05	- .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	8.03	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	7.75	- —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.90	- —
bxs., 25 lbs.	lb.	.93	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.90	- —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.02	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., divd. N.Y.	ton.	14.20	- —
l.c.l., bgs., divd. N.Y.	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Salt, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., divd. N.Y.	ton.	15.70	- —
l.c.l., divd. N.Y.	ton.	19.40	-23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00	- —
import, bulk, c.i.f.	ton.	16.00	Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	8.20	- —
1- 9 tons.	100 lbs.	8.25	- —
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.60	- —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	9.20	- —
1-9 tons.	100 lbs.	9.35	- —
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.80	- —
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75	- —
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	210.00	-220.00
Saponin, crude, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
purified, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.	lb.	.59	- .60
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.22	- .30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
select, bls.	lb.	.31	- .32
Savory, bls.	lb.	.73	- 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .14
Scammony root, bgs.	lb.	.07	- .08
resin, lump, cns.	lb.	.85	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	.90	- —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Western, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46	- —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	.33¾	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34½	- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¾	- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins.	lb.	2.00	- —
100-lb. cases.	lb.	1.75	- —
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	.62	- .63
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22	- .28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17½
2, bls.	lb.	.12	- .16
3, bls.	lb.	.11	- .14
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	- .17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.13	- .16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.70	- .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Indian, natural, bgs.	lb.	.08¼	- .08¾
hulled, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
sterilized, bgs.	lb.	.12¾	- .13¼
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.39	- .40*
divd., Boston	lb.	.40	- .41
Chicago	lb.	.40½	- .41½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.42½	- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.45	- .46
divd., Boston	lb.	.45½	- .46½
Chicago	lb.	.46¾	- .47¾
Pacific Coast	lb.	.48¾	- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, garnet,[2,*] bgs.	lb.	.37	- .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1,[2,*] cs.	lb.	.39	- .40†
Shellac, superfine,[2,*] bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.32	- .33†
divd., Chicago	lb.	.32½	- .33½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.35	- .36
T.N.[2,21], bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.31	- .32
divd., Chicago	lb.	.31½	- .32½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.34½	- .35½

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	lb.	1.87	+ .10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.82½	+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.78	+ .10
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.97	+ .10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.92½	+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.88	+ .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, divd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	17.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	18.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	19.00	- —
smaller lots.	ton.	20.00	- —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	18.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00	- —
400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	30.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	35.00	- —
smaller lots.	ton.	38.00	- —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	21.50	- —
smaller lots.	ton.	23.00	- —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	22.00	- —
smaller lots.	ton.	25.00	- —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	25.50	- —
smaller lots.	ton.	27.00	- —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	13.50	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	18.50	- —
140 mesh, c.l.	ton.	11.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	16.00	- —

Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.

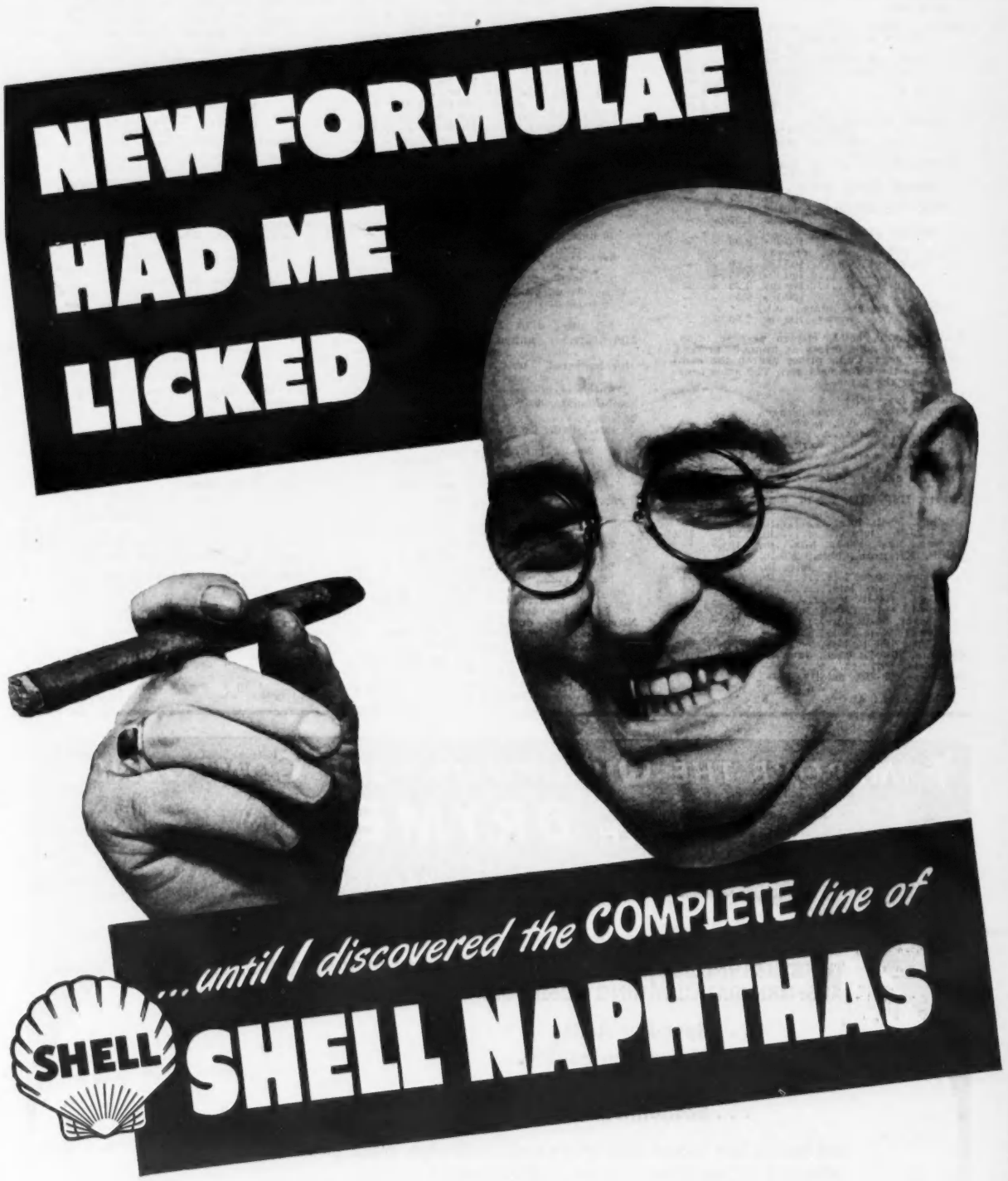
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.27	- —
10-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.32	- —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.75	- 1.25
tech., dms., 55 gals., works.	lb.	.22	- —
10-gal dms., same basis.	lb.	.27	- —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.50	- 1.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.44¾	- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal.	oz.	.7111	- —
Govt. purchase,[1] foreign metal.	oz.	.44¾	- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.34	- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	No prices	
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.29	- .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.28	- .38
Simarubra barks, bls.	lb.	.55	- .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.13	- .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.75	- .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns.	lb.	.05	- .08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07	- .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.13	- .14
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.	lb.	.17	- .18
dom., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .11
powd., bbls.	lb.	.19	- .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07	- .10
USP, bbls., divd.	lb.	.06	- .07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.79	- —
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42	- —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
dms., frt. equaled.	100 lbs.	7.75	- —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.40	- —
dms., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.	lb.	.15½	- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.09¼	- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.07½	- .08½
Soda, arsenite, white, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½	- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Soda ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l. works.	100 lbs.	1.15	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.18	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.33	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.98	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95	- —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.13	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.28	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.93	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	- —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.13	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.28	- —
light, 58%, bgs., l.c.l., Zone 3.	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.93	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
Soda ash, light, 58%, bulk c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	- —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone (2) Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone (3) Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone (4) El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.39	- —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.40	- —
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.41	- —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.46	- —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.47	- —
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.50	- —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05	- —



IF you're having trouble finding the right naphtha to meet present paint formulae, why not check with us?

Our modern, complete, conveniently located manufacturing plants make it possible for us to offer you a line of naphthas that will just about cover every condition you may be meeting today. And when you need something special —we can help you there, too.

Now is a good time to remember: "For your naphtha needs, see Shell!"

Soda bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y. 100 bls. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[5,6] spot, c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works .lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l. lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots lb. .11½- .13
1-9 bbls lb. .12 - —
kegs lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..lb. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms. l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[5,6] c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots..lb. .19½- —
USP, XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
Imports, 96% cs. lb. No prices
Diacetate, 53-55% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10¼
anhy., dms., dlvd lb. .12½- —

Soda, fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns. lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .94 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
pea 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 2.42 - —
bots. lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works. lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va(ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.

Soda, orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-4 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls. lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works.lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts lb. .10 - —
smaller lots lb. .11¼- —
contracts lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.20
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs. lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2 70 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls or over, dlvd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
works..100 lbs. .80 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks ton.13.00 - —

Soda, silicate 52°, dms., c.l., n works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls. lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms. lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt),
NF, VI, dessicated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls. lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms. lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls. lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] CP, kgs. lb. No prices
tech., kgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha,[3] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, f.t. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works. lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 44% protein, sacks, New York rate points, ton.38.00 - —
same basis, Baltimore rate points..ton.37.40 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works lb. .17¼- —
100-20,000 lbs, works lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd lb. .85 - .88
White, bls. lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs. lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls. lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Starch, potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. lb. .0760- —
import, bgs. lb. No prices
Rice, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs. lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs. lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide bots. lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls. lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bls. lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns. lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls. lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Strophantin, bots. oz.30.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Styrolyl acetate, bott. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls. gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over lb. .26 - —
less than 10 lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's ea.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots. ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots. ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots. lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots lb. 1.20 - —

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. . . Noncaking quality
. . . Absolutely anhydrous
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A pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular product with the normal 42% water of crystallization. It can be used alone on medium pH jobs.

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A concentrated, trigger-action, high pH detergent silicate with excellent penetrating and wetting-out properties. It has speedy, dirt-loosening, prolonged suspending-emulsifying power.

THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY
7016 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio
Heavy Chemicals Department
★

Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins..	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms.	lb.	4.00	- —
500-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	4.10	- —
100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	4.15	- —
25-lb. tins	lb.	4.30	- —
1-5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.45	- 4.50
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.			
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75	- 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25	- —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.		16.00	- —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.20	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
light, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.45	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
lumps, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
rolls, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.65	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.20	- —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03	- .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.04	- .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- .08¾
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls works.	lb.	.07	- .08
multi-unit, cars, works.	lb.	.04½	- .06
tanks, works.	lb.	.04	- .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.	lb.	.13	- .21
multi-unit cars, works.	lb.	.06½	—
Iodide, bots., jars.	lb.	3.90	- 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .27
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
leaf, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.08	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.07	- —
stainless, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs.,	lb.	.07½	- .08
medium, bgs.	lb.	.07¼	- .07⅝
poultry	lb.	.07	.07½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Baltu.	unit-ton.	.60	- .64
	net ton.	9.60	-10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c.,	unit-ton.	.63½	- .67½
	net ton.	10.10	-10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot.	unit-ton.	.63¾	- .68
	net ton.	12.75	-13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Baltu., spot.	unit-ton.	.85	- —

T

Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l.	ton.	12.50	-24.50
l.c.l.	ton.	16.50	-30.00
Calif., c.l.	ton.	17.50	-43.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l.	ton.	13.00	-18.00
99-99½%, c.l.	ton.	15.25	-19.25
99.95%, c.l.	ton.	17.00	-21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.	ton.	13.00	- —
Pennsylvania, c.l.	ton.	11.00	-13.50
l.c.l.	ton.	12.00	-14.50
Vermont	ton.	14.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	15.00	- —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	24.00	-30.00
French	ton.	No prices	
Italian	ton.	No prices	

Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.

Tallow,[3,6] edible, tanks.	lb.	.09⅞	- —
ined., extra, tanks.	lb.	.08⅝	- —
special, tanks.	lb.	.08½	—
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.05⅝	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅜	- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅞	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅜	- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07⅜	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅛	- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
kegs	lb.	7.45	- —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, bulk, basis N.Y.	unit-ton.	4.50	& .10
grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., 10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi.	unit-ton.	4.00	& .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y.,	unit-ton.	4.96	- —
feeding, unground, bulk, Chicago.	unit-ton.	5.37	- —
Tankage, import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port.	unit-ton.	Nominal	
Tansy leaves, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.	lb.	.03¾	- .06½
Java, bgs.	lb.	.04¾	- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 10%, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.27½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.29½	—
25%, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.31½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.33½	—
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.24½	—
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more.	lb.	.47¾	- —
less than 5	lb.	.48	- —
dms.	lb.	.48½	- .51
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.52¾	- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.70	- .72
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75	- .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.	lb.	.43	- —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght.	lb.	.17	- —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.87	- —
dms.	lb.	.85	- —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.	lb.	.08	- 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms.	lb.	.21½	- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).			
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).			
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure,	bots., works. lb.	12.50	- —
Theobromine[6]	lb.	2.65	- —
Sodiosalicylate,[6] dms.	lb.	No prices	
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns.,	gram.	.41	- .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Thioures, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	- .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works.	lb.	2.00	- —
Thyme, French, bls.	lb.	.89	- 1.62
Morocco, bls.	lb.	.21	Nom.
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.24	- .24½
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.	lb.	3.40	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride, anhydrous.	lb.	.48	- .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.39	- .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits.	lb.	.52	- —
Oxide, bbls.	lb.	.55	- —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	No prices	
Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons).	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.14¾	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¼	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¼	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15½	- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons),	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.16¾	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½	- —
Titanium dioxide, non-chalking, bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.16¾	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.17	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17¼	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½	- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15¾	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15½	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15½	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.16	- —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons),	lb.	.05½	- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Titanium tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.57	- —
10-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.65	- —
5-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.70	- —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.90	- 1.25
technical, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.32	- —
10-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.40	- —
5-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.45	- —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96	- —
Tolu, balsam. cns.	lb.	.85	- .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Toluol,[2,3,6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable.	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.28	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28	- —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable,	gal.	.34½	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.29½	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½	- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Brazilian Surinam, cs.	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Totaquine, USP.	oz.	.60	- —
Triacetin, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.35	- —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.98	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01	- —

SOLVE YOUR PACKAGING PROBLEMS FOR ALL TIME!
FOR EFFICIENCY . . . CLEAN, MOISTURE-PROOF WATER-REPELLENT, EASY TO HANDLE.
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BAGPAK HEAVY DUTY MULTIWALL PAPER BAGS
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Whatever your product, Bagpak does a more efficient and economical job. Bagpak Heavy Duty Multiwall paper bags are sift-proof, grease-proof, moisture-proof, water-repellent and offer 100% all-weather protection under the toughest shipping conditions. They cut overhead because they cost *less* than textile or priority-restricted metal containers. And since Bagpak uses only non-critical materials, you are assured of a prompt, steady supply. Shift to Bagpak and you solve your packaging problems now—and for all time. Write for booklets: "VITAL FACTS" and "TIME MARCHES ON."

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Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. lb. .81 -
Tributyl citrate, ton lots 475-lb. dms. lb. .29 - —
single dms. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .47 - —
cns., works. lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08½ - —
tanks lb. .07½ - —
Trichlorethylene,[8] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .09½ - —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .09½ - —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[8,6] CP cns., works. lb. .43½ - .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .40½ - —
tech., cns., works. lb. .28½ - .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - .31
smaller lots, works. lb. .25½ - .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
tanks, works. lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms. lb. .24 - —
single dms. lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots. lb. .40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns. lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[8] bbls. lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal powd.,[2,5] 99-99.7%, dms., works. lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Oxide, [illegible] lb. No prices
Ching, grade, bgs. lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .09½ - .10
Madras, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock. gal. .80 - —
5 ex dock. gal. .82 - —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd., E. cities. gal. .55 - .58
tanks gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .67 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .59 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville. ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. cwt. 2.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore. ton. 85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila. ton. 90.00 - —
Urea, import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship. ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse. ton. No prices
pure, cs. lb. .12 - —
fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports. ports. ton. 57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. ton. 121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton. 127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .27

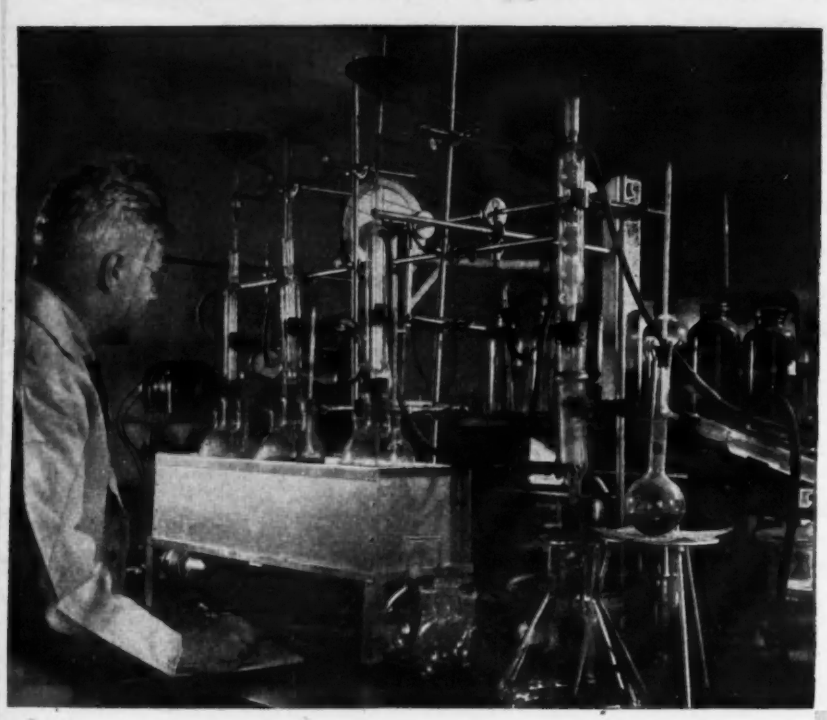
V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls. lb. 1.69 - —
Eastern, bls. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s. ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s. ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works. lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins. lb. 10.00 - —
Java, tins. lb. 9.50 - —
Mexican, whole, tins. lb. 11.00 - —
cuts, tins. lb. 10.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins. lb. 6.00 - —
yellow label, tins. lb. 5.75 - —
West Indian, tins. lb. 10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins. lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins. lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins. lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins. lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins. lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins. lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins. lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins. lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs. lb. No prices.
artificial, cs. lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs. lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works. lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, 75 c.c. bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c. bot. .73½ - —
25 c.c. bot. .45½ - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls. lb. .48 - .49
tree lb. .28 - .29
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s. ton. 41.00 - 43.00
Extract, solid, bgs. lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks. lb. .05 - —
bbls. lb. .05¾ - —
Wax, amorphous, Group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber. lb. .15½ - —
black lb. .14 - —
white lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber. lb. .17½ - —
black lb. .16 - —
white lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[3] white, bleach, slabs. lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs. lb. .62 - —
discs, cs. lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, African. lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs. lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs. lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[3] bgs., 1 ton lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[3] No. 3 chalky, bgs. lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs. lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs. lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs. lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs. lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs. lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .13½ - .14
jobbing lots. lb. .14½ - .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .15½ - .16
jobbing lots. lb. .16½ - .17
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .16½ - .17
jobbing lots. lb. .17½ - .18
Japan, cs. lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[3] bgs. lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, import, hard, green, congeal. p. 66°-68° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs. lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l. ton. 18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. ton. 20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l. ton. 21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l. ton. 20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. ton. 21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l. ton. 22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. ton. 23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l. ton. 24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, c.l. ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l. ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l. ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gilders', c.l. ton. 11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. ton. 12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l. ton. 12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. ton. 13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l. ton. 14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. ton. 18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants. ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons. ton. 7.00 - —
less than 5 tons. ton. 9.00 - —

CONTINUED RESEARCH —for still more tested linings for foods and chemicals is proceeding daily in our research laboratory



WILSON & BENNETT STEEL DRUMS and PAILS

THE range of products that can be packed in steel containers is constantly being broadened by the work our Research Laboratory is doing in developing new tested linings for drums and pails. Our regular customers can look forward to the use of Steri Seald lined containers for packaging a still greater range of products than ever before.

Military requirements for steel containers for the safe shipment of perishable and essential war materials to all parts of the world are now taking most available steel drums and pails. The protection provided by these Steel Containers against severe climatic conditions, rodents, vermin, and insect contamination, is eloquent evidence of their importance in maintaining freshness and purity of products.

WILSON & BENNETT Steri Seald LINED STEEL CONTAINER JERSEY CITY • NEW ORLEANS CHICAGO

WILSON & BENNETT MANUFACTURING CO.
6532 SOUTH MENARD AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Subsidiary of Inland Steel Company
Plants at Chicago, Jersey City, New Orleans and Richmond, Cal. • Sales offices in principal cities
Makers of Steel Drums and Pails

Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y., ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton.30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.
Import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol,[3,7,8] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works... gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
2°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Yellow, arsenic[3] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .32 - .35
bottles, same basis.....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls., lb. .60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs..lb. .65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
sulphide, orange kegs or casks, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome. lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¾
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb. .15 - —
open order.....lb. .15 - —
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb. .15 - —
open order.....lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .16 - .28
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls...lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vlz..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .25 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
Zinc,[1,2,6] Metal (see Paint market).
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .32½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
kgs. .....lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - .31
25-lb. jars.....lb. .36 - —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0615- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow Zinc Chromate).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....lb. .1135- —
Zinc, fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).

Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acicular type, bgs., cl., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅞- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb. No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse. lb. No prices
white seal, cks., ex whse.lb. No prices
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.....lb. .10½- —
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.
Lead-free add 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .11 - .12
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots..lb. .30 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Zinc, sulphate, powd., ogs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.80 - —
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .24 - .25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the October 26 issue of OPD.

ZIRCONIUM
in industry
Today, Defense and non-defense manufacturing has emphasized the ever-increasing uses and possibilities of the element ZIRCONIUM and its compounds in industry. TAMCO Zirconium compounds are being used successfully in the manufacture of Refractories, Electrical Resistors, Resins, Dye Extenders, Water Repellents, Catalysts, Abrasives, and Ceramics.
TAMCO'S development engineers and research laboratories have long been cooperating with the industry. Write today, for a TAM resident field engineer to call at your plant and discuss the potential use of Zirconium Compounds with you.
TITANIUM
ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
TAMCO PRODUCTS INCLUDE
Zirconium Oxychloride
Zirconium Tetrachloride
Zirconium Sulphate
Zirconium Nitrate
Zirconium Stearate
Zirconium Palmitate
Zirconium Carbide
Zirconium Cyanonitride
Zirconium Silicates
Zirconium Double Silicates
Zirconium Oxides
Zirconium Metal
Zirconium Silicate Refractories
Zirconium Silicate Cements
Zirconium Oxide Refractories
Zirconium Oxide Cements
T.A.M.
ZIRCONIUM & TITANIUM PRODUCTS
Registered U. S. Pat. Off.
GENERAL OFFICES AND WORKS: NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
Representatives for the Pacific Coast States . . . . . L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle
Representatives for Europe . . . . UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Plantation House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C., Eng.

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Vol. 142 October 12, 1942 Number 15

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Some of the excess of costs of necessities will be direct because on the base date the prices of many agricultural products were too high, their excessive —the term is used advisedly—pricing having been responsible for 75 percent of the increase in the cost of living over the third quarter of this year. In other instances the law will add to excess costs because of the order that subsidies be paid out of public funds if deemed "necessary to insure the maximum necessary production and distribution." It is not in a democracy that a class or syndicate of the people is paid to do its duty in time of war. Another more or less direct contribution to excessive costs may be expected from the wage provision's allowances for the correction of inequities and the prevention of undue hardships. It is significant that the emergency price-control act has been pushed aside from the path of the new "stabilization" order.

Syndicalist or oligarchic political demands and expediential bowing thereto are not conducive to national solidarity, national welfare, or even national existence. Such demands for preferential treatment must divide a people. The "stabilization" act may be better than nothing. It will be well if it does not turn out to be as bad as it could be. The "white-collar" worker is already ground fine between the stones of farm and labor politics.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Back to the Farm

There is a fair measure of truth in the farmer's plaint that shortage and costliness of farm labor are boosting his costs and impeding his production; so he must be paid more and still more if he is to produce more—and then he does not know how it is going to be done. But, subsidies for the farmer and higher prices for necessary foods are not the right answer. These will do no more to provide adequate farm labor than priorities do toward providing larger supplies of the materials to which they apply.

The farm labor problem is the nation's most serious at this time. An armed force smaller than postulated will suffice. Industrial production for war can be kept at levels necessary for the adequate equipment of such a force. But, neither of these things can be achieved without a sufficient supply of food for all on both fronts. This requires adequate production labor—and adequate manpower and motive power for transportation.

The farms are heavy with needs for help. The cities—at least such are the reports—are full of unemployed. Plans so far aimed at the first need apparently neglect the latter condition—but, maybe it is recognized that many of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed in the large cities are fit, at least in inclination, only to be unemployed in large cities. Conscription is in order.

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Everything You Don't Need

In every plant, in every office, there are many things, out in the open or back in a corner, which are not needed in the efficient operation of the establishment. Some are not needed at all; some come in handy now and then, but are not indispensable. None of them is needed to a small fraction of the degree that the material it represents will contribute to the needs of war.

On that basis, these things are scrap—and that basis is the only one in keeping with the bare criterions by which today's values are set. To explain that basis the American Industries Salvage Committee, which has its headquarters in New York, has published a patriotic message to every American. This is in a booklet—Scrap and How to Collect It—which it is distributing as a part of its commendable war effort; it's a sort of emergency supplement to the committee's "newspaper"—*The Scrapper*—and it answers scores of questions that everybody is asking—and WPB is trying to get coordinated with ODT so that scrap can be moved from frontyards to furnaces on a schedule which will at least minimize the scrappiles' unesthetic existence and the raiding of these arsenals of defense by those whose needs are evaluated by themselves above those of the nation and its armed forces.

The scrap-getting program is working well nationally. Local agencies are piling up results all over. Classification handling is overtaxing those who are qualified for this. And that is one of the reasons for the accumulations. The biggest "bug" is the transportation bottleneck. But, none of the "bugs" is a good reason for not designating and collecting all that is scrap in plant, office, or home, and starting it on its way of usefulness now.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Better Chemical Engineers

Chemistry is not alone sufficient as an educational acquirement to qualify a man for the efficient application of chemical processes to industrial production—even in the chemical industry. Physics is an indispensable complement. The blend is seldom properly proportioned in any course in chemical engineering. Getting the larger and better part of the engineering member of the combination in the customary manner out of plant experience has become somewhat slow for modern requirements. The new processes for phenol, for benzol, or for the synthesis of elastomers must be put to work these days and the government wants the plants therefor to be ready and going right before it is too late. And it is desirable in these things and in magnesium and so on that the plants do not blow up periodically or break down twice as frequently.

Quite a variety of engineerings go into the making of a chemical engineer able to cope with war-scale production preparation and process and with emergencies and exigencies which must attend such oversize operations. His problems are usually more physical than chemical after he once gets going. He finds, more often soon than late, that mechanics is not half so important as a theory as it is as practical head and hand work in keeping things going.

Lack of mechanical engineering ability on the part of chemical engineering graduates has been adversely and sometimes caustically criticized by employers equipped by both education and experience with a working blend of chemistry and physics. In some instances these criticisms have set forth that twice as much engineering and half as much chemistry would make a far better practical chemical plant man whether the process involved be one of producing, converting, compounding, or processing. Condemnation of college courses has been based on and tinged with such sentiments, plus strong language about the necessity of wasting a lot of good time and money in converting a graduate into a working chemical engineer.

There should be joy in those complaining circles and pleasure in the various industrial applications because of the announcement by the University of California of a new idea in the educating of chemical engineers, an idea which should not only educate such engineers but actually make them, almost to order.

The university is offering a master's course in chemical engineering in which are combined with chemistry, under special coordination, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, petroleum engineering, and metallurgy. Such a blending of complementary acquirements is deserving of hearty commendation industrially and of wide emulation educationally. In view of today's trends the inclusion of petroleum engineering is a happy circumstance.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS BY FERMENTATION PROCESSES

NOAH has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

PFIZER QUALITY

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS · ESTABLISHED 1849

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.

81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK · 444 W. GRAND AVE., CHICAGO

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Everything You Don't Need

In every plant, in every office, there are many things, out in the open or back in a corner, which are not needed in the efficient operation of the establishment. Some are not needed at all; some come in handy now and then, but are not indispensable. None of them is needed to a small fraction of the degree that the material it represents will contribute to the needs of war.

On that basis, these things are scrap—and that basis is the only one in keeping with the bare criterions by which today's values are set. To explain that basis the American Industries Salvage Committee, which has its headquarters in New York, has published a patriotic message to every American. This is in a booklet—Scrap and How to Collect It—which it is distributing as a part of its commendable war effort; it's a sort of emergency supplement to the committee's "newspaper"—*The Scrapper*—and it answers scores of questions that everybody is asking—and WPB is trying to get coordinated with ODT so that scrap can be moved from frontyards to furnaces on a schedule which will at least minimize the scrappiles' unesthetic existence and the raiding of these arsenals of defense by those whose needs are evaluated by themselves above those of the nation and its armed forces.

The scrap-getting program is working well nationally. Local agencies are piling up results all over. Classification handling is overtaxing those who are qualified for this. And that is one of the reasons for the accumulations. The biggest "bug" is the transportation bottleneck. But, none of the "bugs" is a good reason for not designating and collecting all that is scrap in plant, office, or home, and starting it on its way of usefulness now.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Better Chemical Engineers

Chemistry is not alone sufficient as an educational acquirement to qualify a man for the efficient application of chemical processes to industrial production—even in the chemical industry. Physics is an indispensable complement. The blend is seldom properly proportioned in any course in chemical engineering. Getting the larger and better part of the engineering member of the combination in the customary manner out of plant experience has become somewhat slow for modern requirements. The new processes for phenol, for benzol, or for the synthesis of elastomers must be put to work these days and the government wants the plants therefor to be ready and going right before it is too late. And it is desirable in these things and in magnesium and so on that the plants do not blow up periodically or break down twice as frequently.

Quite a variety of engineerings go into the making of a chemical engineer able to cope with war-scale production preparation and process and with emergencies and exigencies which must attend such oversize operations. His problems are usually more physical than chemical after he once gets going. He finds, more often soon than late, that mechanics is not half so important as a theory as it is as practical head and hand work in keeping things going.

Lack of mechanical engineering ability on the part of chemical engineering graduates has been adversely and sometimes caustically criticized by employers equipped by both education and experience with a working blend of chemistry and physics. In some instances these criticisms have set forth that twice as much engineering and half as much chemistry would make a far better practical chemical plant man whether the process involved be one of producing, converting, compounding, or processing. Condemnation of college courses has been based on and tinged with such sentiments, plus strong language about the necessity of wasting a lot of good time and money in converting a graduate into a working chemical engineer.

There should be joy in those complaining circles and pleasure in the various industrial applications because of the announcement by the University of California of a new idea in the educating of chemical engineers, an idea which should not only educate such engineers but actually make them, almost to order.

The university is offering a master's course in chemical engineering in which are combined with chemistry, under special coordination, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, petroleum engineering, and metallurgy. Such a blending of complementary acquirements is deserving of hearty commendation industrially and of wide emulation educationally. In view of today's trends the inclusion of petroleum engineering is a happy circumstance.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS BY FERMENTATION PROCESSES

NOAH has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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Heavy Chemicals

Demand for Heavy Chemicals Light from Normal Consuming Channels—War Call for Muriatic, Nitric, and Sulphuric Acids Heavy—Few Price Changes Expected for 1943

Demand for heavy chemicals continued to show little change over the past week from recent quiet levels insofar as interest from normal consuming channels was concerned. In general, deliveries were considered satisfactory and the demand for those items going into war production lines was for the most part at a very good rate.

Few outstanding price changes are expected to be made in schedules for 1943, due to current restrictions and the quiet demand for chemicals from non-essential lines. Contracts are being written for next year on alkalies at quotations currently in effect. Some factors point out that revisions will have to be made in packaging certain items due to the restrictions on the use of steel drums, which become effective in November. Until this matter is settled and the cost of the new type packaging determined, they do not wish to commit themselves regarding future price schedules.

Production Requirements Plan application forms (PD-25A) for the first quarter of 1943 have been mailed to manufacturers by the War Production Board. Manufacturers are expected to return the completed applications by October 25, so that it will be possible to analyze and process them in time to return the completed certificates before the beginning of the first quarter of 1943. It is hoped in the trade that allocations during the fourth quarter will be "tailored" more closely to available supplies of materials, as some chemical manufacturers are reported to have been forced to shut down vital war production operations during the third quarter because of "inflation of allocations" under PRP.

War demand was heavy over the past week for muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids. Factors producing battery acid were interested in a War Production Board order establishing an overall control over production of dry cell batteries and flashlights for civilian use.

Allocations on ammonia salts and compounds are effective only when specified at the beginning of each month by the Director of Industry Operations, according to latest advices.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 86.9 the week ended October 3, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 87.5 percent in the previous week and 103.6 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—No pick-up in quiet demand. Allocations rule. Prices steady.

Alumina Sulphate.—Inquiries being received in light volume. Prices hold unchanged.

Aluminum.—OPA has ruled that if borings, turnings, and similar machinings of aluminum scrap contain oil, water or other forms of contamination, maximum prices may be paid only on the basis of the actual weight of aluminum or aluminum alloy contained. Material under industry control. Allocations govern paste and seed transactions. Priorities rule. Quotations confirmed.

Alum, Ammonia.—Market tone unchanged. Pricewise, no alterations.

Alum, Soda.—Market position shows no change. Quotations same.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—War call for material heavy. Supplies allocated. Prices steady.

Ammoniac, Sal.—New features lacking. Allocations rule when specified by Director for Industry Operations at beginning of each month. Prices show no change.

Antimony.—Material under industry control. No change in market position. Quotations stabilized.

Antimony Needles. — Demand unchanged from recent levels. Prices continue steady.

Antimony Oxide.—Allocations rule. No change in market position. Prices same.

Arensic, Red.—Market very tight. Supplies allocated. No change quotably.

Arsenic, White. — Allocations rule with market in tight position. Prices show no change.

Barium Chloride. — Demand from some quarters fairly good. No change in quotations.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	168.3

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	109.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Copper

Every pound of copper available currently is going into direct military orders, shipments to our allies or into the most essential industrial uses bearing preference ratings of A-1-a or higher, according to the War Production Board. Current copper supply, in excess of 200,000 tons per month, is the largest in the country's history. Domestic mine and smelter production is larger than ever before, imports exceed any previous year, and scrap collections are at a new high. Approximately 31 percent of this year's total copper supply will come from old and reprocessed mill scrap.

Total United States copper supply, including domestic production, scrap, and imports, amounted to 1,525,500 short tons in 1939; 1,913,800 in 1940; 2,467,100 in 1941; and is estimated at 2,571,700 short tons for 1942.

In order to stimulate the production of copper by high-cost mines, the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration offered several months ago a premium of 5c. per pound over the fixed price of 12c. per pound for all production above certain quotas.

In a decision said to be based on the premium price offered for the metal and also with the intention of aiding the war effort, a leading copper producer in the Lake Superior region is planning to reopen several of its high-cost producing mines that have been inactive for years.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Bleaching Powder. — Market position shows no change. Production at high levels with ready outlet for all supplies. No change quotably.

Calcium Chloride. — Factors preparing for active demand as Winter approaches due to importance of keeping highways in good shape for war traffic.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Plants working on government contracts calling for material in heavy volume. Quotations show no change.

Chlorine.—Contracts for 1943 being accepted at quotations currently effective. War demand consuming large amounts. Normal users are being cut considerably under October allocations. Priorities rule.

Chrome Acetate. — Restrictions on use of chrome chemicals have been removed by revision of M-18-b.

Cobalt Acetate.—Demand light. Allocations govern transactions. Prices show no change.

Cobalt Hydrate. — Position unchanged. Material under allocation. Prices confirmed.

Cobalt Oxide.—New features lacking. Allocations rule. Prices steady.

Copper.—WPB announces 24,000,000 pounds saved in last few months by substituting silver for copper in electrical conductors. Understood this would make 95,000,000 aircraft machine-gun bullets, 600,000 anti-tank shells, and 1,500,000 anti-aircraft shells. Manpower commission has issued freezing order for workers in copper, lead, and zinc mines which requires a worker to obtain clearance before he can change his job.

Copper Chemicals. — Now under complete allocation. No changes quotably.

Copperas.—Demand remains light. No alterations in prices.

Cryolite.—Allocations govern transactions. Prices same.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture. — Now under allocation. Prices confirmed.

Ethyl Chloride.—No change in market position. Price schedules steady.

Glauber's Salt.—Tone unchanged. Prices unaltered.

Lead Acetate.—Demand remains at quiet levels. Priorities rule. Factors report no movements pricewise.

Lime. — No new features. No changes quotably.

Lime Sulphur.—No fluctuation in level of demand. Prices hold unchanged.

Magnesite.—No change in market tone. Price schedules maintained.

Manganese Acetate. — Call for material spotty. No change quotably.

Methyl Chloride.—All's quiet. Prices unaltered.

Nickel Chloride.—Allocations rule. Activity at recent levels. No changes in quotations.

Nickel Oxide.—Material under allocation. Demand unchanged from recent quiet levels. Prices same.

Nickel Salt.—No new features. Demand quiet with allocations governing transactions.

Paris Green.—No new features. No change quotably.

Phosphorous, Yellow.—Supplies allocated. No change in level of demand or prices.

Potash Chloride. — Allocations rule with material under full priority control.

Potash Cyanide.—Demand quiet. No new features.

Potash Perchlorate.—Supplies allocated. Priorities rule. No change quotably.

Salt.—Estimated deliveries for United Nations shipment from April 29, 1941, to September 1, 1942 amounted to 373,176 pounds.

Saltcake. — New features lacking. Call for material quiet. No movements pricewise.

Saltpeter.—War call heavy. Quotations firm.

Soda Antimoniate. — Slack demand. Price schedules show no change.

Soda Ash.—Contracts for 1943 being accepted at prices currently effective. Good demand from rayon industry. Call from paper manufacturers and petroleum industry off.

Soda Bisulphite.—Market devoid of new developments. Prices same.

Soda, Caustic. — Contracts for 1943 being accepted at quotations currently in effect. Rayon industry taking material in good volume. Call from paper manufacturers and petroleum industry off.

Soda Cyanide.—Demand light. Position unchanged. No alterations quotably.

Soda Chlorate.—Material under allocation. No new developments. Prices unaltered.

Soda Silicate.—Conditions continue quiet despite expected upswing in demand this month. No change in prices.

Soda Stannate.—No new features in market. Quotations unaltered.

Soda Sulphate, Anhydrous. — Demand quiet. Prices confirmed.

Tin.—Amendment to Conservation Order L-115 prohibits plastic and other types of tubes now being used as containers for toothpaste, shaving soap, etc., being exchanged for metal ones. Amendment also reduces tin content in containers for toothpaste and shaving preparations.

Trichlorethylene.—Market tone remains quiet. No movements pricewise.

Uranium Oxide.—Material in light demand. Price schedules steady.

Zinc Carbonate.—No pick-up in light demand. Prices same.

Zinc Cyanide.—Material in light demand. No change quotably.

Zinc Sulphate.—No pick-up in quiet inquiry. Quotations maintained.

Acids

Demand for chemical acids was again at a quiet level last week insofar as normal consumers were involved. The call for acids for use in connection with war production was good and such items as muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids were moving in large volume to plants working on government contracts. Deliveries in most cases, according to factors, were reasonably satisfactory.

Abietic.—No new features. Position unaltered. Prices same.

Acetic.—War demand heavy. Supplies in good volume. Quotations unaltered. Estimated deliveries of acetic acid for United Nations shipment from April 29, 1941, to September 1, 1942, amounted to 33,830 pounds.

Acetic Anhydride.—No change in tone. Quotations stabilized.

Battery.—An overall control over production of dry cell batteries and flashlights for civilian use has been ordered by WPB. Cuts in civilian production of both batteries and flashlights in hands of manufacturers have been put under priority control. Order L-71, as amended, permits smaller plants which do not have large military orders to operate at considerably greater rate of civilian production than larger plants. Latter are for most part operating at capacity on orders for armed forces.

Chlorosulphonic.—Material in light demand. No change quotably.

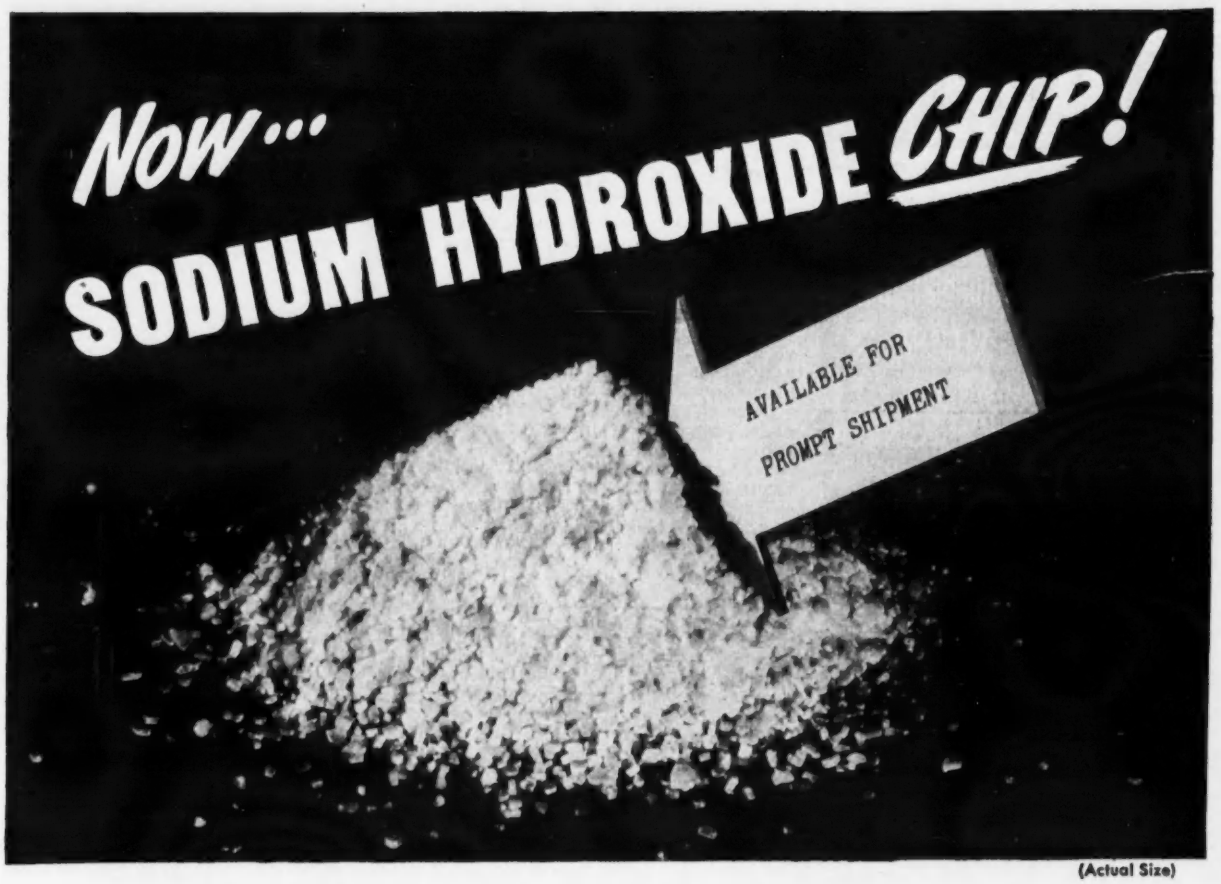
Formic.—Activity quiet. No alterations in prices.

Hydrofluoric.—Factors continue to report better level of demand in some directions. No change pricewise.

Lactic.—Deliveries satisfactory. No change quotably.

Muriatic. — Heavy war demand. Prices firm.

Naphthenic.—Material under allocation. Quotations show no change.



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Nitric.—War needs in large volume. No change pricewise.

Oxalic. — Demand exceeds heavy production. Price schedules firm.

Sebacic.—No change in level of activity or prices.

Sulphuric.—Output heavy but shortages reported here and there among normal consumers. Quotations very firm.

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—Conditions in the market for sulphuric acid last week were without change, either in the measure of the demand or the volume of output. The price range continued at the highest figures realized by the various producers during last March. The government has made no change in the ceiling situation and present opinion lends no color to a belief that any change will be made. An approximation as to what the ceiling may be on the average is obtainable by taking the estimates of one producer, who figures that, assuming 98 percent acid to be worth $17.83 per ton, 66-degree supplies should cost $16.95 and 60-degree acid should be $14.13 per ton. Oleum, a high grade acid used not only for the manufacture of explosives but also in agriculture, is still held at $19 per ton for 20 percent supplies.

Shifted to Washington

Col. H. A. Kuhn, commanding officer of the New York Chemical Procurement District, has been assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington. His position as commanding officer of the New York District was assumed by Col. Patrick F. Powers, October 1. Prior to coming to New York four years ago Col. Kuhn spent two years as head of the Chicago Chemical Warfare Procurement District.

Insecticides

The market for insecticides was devoid of new developments over the past week. Demand, in general, remained at recent levels.

Calcium Arsenate. — Material in active demand. No new features. Prices show no change.

Lead Arsenate. — Demand light. Quotations same.

Nicotine Sulphate.—No changes as regards level of demand or prices.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Material in tighter supply as benzol grows more and more difficult to obtain.

- - - —V- - - —

Rippie Joins Monsanto Co.

Dr. Charles W. Rippie, formerly petroleum technologist for the Solvay Sales corporation, has joined the petroleum chemicals department of the organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, where he will handle technical sales work.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Egg Yolk, Albumen Quotations Temporarily Ceiled by Emergency Price Order Effective October 5—December 2 Expiration Date—Sulphamic Acid Under Complete Allocation

The most outstanding development in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals last week was the placing of emergency price ceilings on virtually all food items hitherto exempt from price control. The action was of chief interest to sizing material factors, as eggs, including egg albumen and egg yolk, are affected. These items have been exempt from the terms of the General Maximum Price Regulation and, following advances reported only three weeks ago, quotations on both were extremely strong as the order was announced.

The emergency food ceilings have frozen prices at the highest levels at which actual sales were made in the period from September 28 to October 2. The order, effective October 5, expires December 2, but Price Administrator Leon Henderson announces that work will begin immediately to translate into permanent OPA regulations the emergency ceilings that have been set.

Another interesting development over the past week was the placing of sulphamic acid under complete allocation. This material is used as a flame-proofing agent in the textile industry, as a leather softener, and in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

The production of footwear for August amounted to 38,586,091 pairs, a decrease of 7.4 percent compared with July and a decrease of 15.1 percent compared with August of last year, according to the Census Bureau.

The six colors for shoe leathers specified in the War Production Board's Conservation Order M-127 are shown in a new card just issued by the Textile Color Card Association. The colors, which apply to men's, women's and children's shoes, are town brown, turftan, army russet, bluejacket, white, and black. Each color, with the exception of the standard U. S. Army russet, which is shown in one leather only, is portrayed on the card in five different types of leather. Retailers report a better tone to the consumer demand for shoes in both the men's and women's branches of the trade.

With contracts for 1,000,000 all-wool blankets still to be placed, in order to complete the 6,000,000 pairs listed in the recent U. S. Army inquiry, doubt is expressed regarding the ability of blanket producers to make any formal offerings to civilian buyers for 1943.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Demand for material at light level. Quotations show no change.

Alumina Chloride.—Important to war effort. Interest from regular consumers light. Tone unchanged. Prices same.

Ammonia Sulphamate.—Market devoid of new features. No change pricewise.

Soda Bichromate.—Under priority control. Price schedules confirmed.

Cotton Textile Production

Cotton textile production will set a new all-time production record of approximately 12,500,000,000 square yards during 1942, merchants predict. Such volume, it is understood, would exceed by more than 1,000,000,000 square yards the War Production Board's estimate for last year of 11,328,000,000, and is more than 4,000,000,000 square yards more than the average annual pre-war output from 1935 to 1939 inclusive.

For three-quarters of the year to date total operations have been around 100,000,000,000 active spindle hours. Assuming the same relationship to cloth yardage as prevailed last year, it is calculated that production has already exceeded 9,300,000,000 square yards of all types of woven cloth. The chief problem, it is reported, is that of maintaining third-shift operations at a time when manpower is needed in so many directions.

Production gains are said to be largely concentrated in fabrics directly related to war necessities and some product divisions, it is believed, will share relatively little, if at all, in the increased volume.

Price Changes

Advanced

Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.5	261.5	259.8	245.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Soda Prussiate.—Demand light. No change quotably.

Sulphamic Acid.—Material, used as flame-proofing agent in textile industry, as leather softener, and in manufacture of dyestuffs, now under complete allocation.

Zinc Dust.—No new features in market. Quotations steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Market tone remains firm. No alterations quotably.

Cochineal.—Good inquiry. Supplies light. Quotations steady.

Fustic.—No change in market position. Prices unaltered.

Hypernic. — Position tight with stocks light. Prices confirmed.

Indigo.—Demand for natural continues at low level. No change quotably.

Logwood.—Import situation holds position firm. No price fluctuations.

Madder, Dutch.—New features lacking. Tone, prices unchanged.

Turmeric. — Position unaltered. Prices same.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Stocks of light blood albumen ample. Allocations rule soluble dried blood transactions. Quotations steady.

Albumen, Egg.—Quotations on eggs frozen, effective October 5, as of highest prices secured on actual sales in base period, September 28 to October 2. Order, which expires December 2, covers egg albumen. Demand from government heavy.

Egg Yolk.—Temporary order freezing quotations on eggs affects dried egg yolk. Minimum price formerly 98c. per pound; today's minimum $1 per pound. Government demand continues heavy.

Starch, Corn.—Demand steady from regular consumers. Government taking large quantities for lend-lease shipments. Prices confirmed.

Starch, Potato.—Position similar to corn starch. Quotations unchanged and not affected by temporary price regulation on potatoes. Potato starch prices are governed by GMPR.

Tapioca Flour.—New features lacking in market. Pricewise, no change.

Zein.—No change in market position or prices.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extracts.—Position tight. Prices same.

Divi-Divi. — Supplies light. No change quotably.

Gambier.—Material in tight supply. No signs of relief. No change quotably.

Hematine.—Position unaltered. Quotations confirmed.

Mangrove Bark.—Fair stocks believed to be available at source.

Myrobalans.—Recent arrivals of 6,170 pockets will be used to fill contracts.

Oakbark.—Demand at recent levels. Prices unaltered.

Quebracho Extracts.—Offered more freely. Prices unchanged.

Wattle Bark.—No new features. Quotations steady.

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Contribute to the U.S.O.

Textile Chemists to Meet

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet in the Downtown Athletic Club, this city, November 6. Dinner is scheduled for 6:30 p. m. Plans are to hold the majority of meetings in New York this season rather than at Rochelle Park, N. J.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Newfoundland
COD OIL
SEAL OIL
Newfoundland Medicinal
COD LIVER OIL
SCANDINAVIAN OIL CO.
104 Front Street New York
WHitehall 4-0722-23

Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Natural
Natural BICHROMATES

DRY COLORS—DYESTUFFS
IMPORT EXPORT
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(Parenthetical figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Calcium Glycerophosphate

(Calcii Glycerophosphas, Calcium Glycerinophosphate, Calciumglycerinphosphat, Glicerofosfato de Calcio, Glicerofosfato di Calcio, Glycerinophosphate of Lime, Glycerinphosphorsaurescalcium, Glycerinphosphorsaureskalk, Glycerophosphate Calcique, Glycerophosphate de Calcium, Glycerophosphate de Chaux, Glycerophosphate of Lime, Kalkglycerinphosphat)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Salts of glycerphosphoric acid

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Reported useful as—
Nerve tonic
Reported useful in treating—
Bone diseases
Debility
Nervous conditions
Neurasthenia
Rickets
Tubercular complaints

Calcium Hydroxyhydrosulphide

Petroleum

Purifying agent (U.S. 1787570) for—
Cracked petroleum products

Chlorophenol, Mercurated

Insecticide and Fungicide

Toxic agent (U.S. 1787581) in—
Composition, containing also a fertilizer, for the treatment of soil for the purpose of controlling plant diseases

Coconut Oil Fatty Acids

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Cosmetic

Base in making—
Shampoos

Dry Cleaning

Base in making—
Dry-cleaning soaps

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Wetting agent for—
Pigments

Resins

Raw material in making—
Alkyd resins

Rubber

Process material in making—
Softeners for rubber

Soap

Base in making—
Shaving creams

Cryolite

(Criolite, Cryolith, Cryolithe, Greenland Spar, Icestone, Kriolita, Kryolite, Kryolith, Kryolithe, Sodium-Aluminum Fluoride)

Cement and Concrete

Ingredient of—
Hydraulic cements (some)
Portland cements (some)

Ceramic

As a flux
Opaqueing agent in—
Enamels for pottery
Enameled ironware
Glazes

Dental

Ingredient of—
Dental cements

Electrical

Filler in—
Dielectric compositions

Glass

As a flux
Opaqueing agent for—
Glass

Insecticide

Stomach poison for—
Chewing insects

Marine

Ingredient of—
Antifouling coating compositions

Metallurgical

Molten solvent for—
Aluminum ore during its reduction by electrolysis (trend now is to use synthetic cryolite for this purpose)
Melting-point depressor in making—
Aluminum by the electric furnace process (trend now is to use synthetic cryolite for this purpose)

Ethyldiparatolylpentazdiene

Fuel

Ignition accelerator for—
Diesel engine fuels (No. 23 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels)

Glyceryldibenzyl Ether

(Eter Glicerina Dibenzilico, Etere Glicerina Dibenzilico, Ether Glycerine Dibenzylique, Glycerindibenzylaether)

Miscellaneous

Softener (U.S. 1792102) in—
Coating compositions containing metastyrene

Kukui Oil

Miscellaneous

Suggested as substitute for—
Tung oil

Magnesium Fluoride

(Fluoruro de Magnesio, Fluoruro di Magnesio)

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Aviation

See under "Marine" and "Photographic"

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 2013066) in making—
Catalyst supporters used in catalytic decomposition of hydrocarbon gases

Glass

Improver of—
Light-transmission characteristics of glass (gains of as much as 100 percent are reported)

Marine

Improver of—
Light-transmission characteristics of glass in navigation instruments

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
Powders, containing also sal ammoniac and lithium chloride, for autogeneous soldering of magnesium
Ingredient (Brit. 427316) of—
Flux, containing also anhydrous magnesium chloride, for magnesium melting and refining (the flux has a melting point below 800°C.)

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Coating agent (Brit. 448345) for—
Titanium pigments

Photographic

Improver of—
Light-transmission characteristics of photographic lenses (resulting in (1) clearer pictures, (2) outstanding improvements in pictures taken by lenses facing into searchlights, headlights, and illumination glares, the improvement being such that objects can be clearly distinguished through the glare, (3) better nightlight pictures)

1-Methyl-4-naphthylamine-7-sulphonic Acid

Dye

Intermediate in—
Dye syntheses
Starting point (Brit. 462468) in making—
1-Methylnaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid

Palm Oil Fatty Acids

(Acides Gras d'Huile de Palme, Palmfettsaure, Palmoelfettesaure)

Chemical

Raw material in making—
Textile finishing compounds

Soap

Raw material in making—
Palm-base soaps

Perilla Oil Fatty Acids

(Acides Gras d'Huile de Perilla, Perillaoelfettsaure)

Resins

Raw material in making—
Alkyd resins

Sassafras Oil

(Aceite Esenical de Sasafras, Esenica de Sasafras, Essence de Sassafras, Huile Volatile de Sassafras, Oleum Sassafras, Sassafrack Oil, Sassafrasol)

Beverage

Flavoring agent in—
Cordials
Soft drinks

Dental

Reputed useful as—
Dental disinfectant

Food

Flavoring agent for—
Candy Sassafras tea
Chewing gum

Miscellaneous

Masking agent in—
Belt dressings
Cleaning compounds
Other products having unpleasant taste or odor

Pharmaceutical

Flavoring agent in—
Emulsions Solutions
Lozenges Syrups
In compounding and dispensing practice
Ingredient of—
Liniments
Masking agent for—
Malodorous remedies
Reputed useful as—
Antiseptic Diuretic
Carminative Rubefacient
Substitute for oil of clove

Soap

Aromatic in—
Toilet soaps

Tobacco

Flavoring agent for—
Tobacco

Sodium Silicofluoride

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Abrasives

Etching agent for—
Corundum Quartz
Emery Sand
Garnet Silica
Ingredient (French 547234) of—
Abrasive compositions

Adhesives

Preservative for—
Cold-water glues

Chemical

Extractant for—
Potassium compounds for its silicate minerals
Reactant in making—
Silicon tetrafluoride
Substitute for—
Hydrofluoric acid

Clay Products

Decomposer of—
Kaolin
Process material in—
Weatherproofing clay

Glass

Substitute for—
Cryolite

Insecticide

Toxic agent for—
Grasshoppers

Laundering

As a detergent
Ingredient of—
Detergent mixtures
Souring preparations

Metallurgical

Aid (French 626709) in producing—
Decorative coatings of nickel or cobalt on aluminum or its alloys
Decomposer for—
Cerium minerals
Titanium ores
Zirconium ores
Substitute for—
Cryolite

Miscellaneous

Decomposer of—
Clays
Ingredient (Brit. 440703) of—
Cements, containing also aluminum oxide and sodium silicate, for joining constructional parts made from metallic and ceramic materials

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Coating agent (Brit. 448345) for—
Titanium pigments

Rubber

Retarder of—
Bubble effects in smoked crepe
Violet coloration effects when coagulating caoutchouc latex in the presence of paranitrophenol

Wood

Process material in—
Wood preservinf treatments

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Expansion of Interior as Well as Exterior Painting on War Structures Keeping Buying Interest Active in Paint Materials —Zinc Yellow Price Cut Again

There has been a continuance within the past week of the same chain of events that has served to enliven the paint materials market since the outset of the Fall—more extensive buying of exterior paint components by paint mixers, resulting from a further steady reduction of their stocks and an increasing urge to build them up again, as contracting painters have exhausted most of their previously purchased supplies. Some new features have developed, however, in this growing purchasing movement in the paint pigments situation. This time the amplification of painting operations, constituting its inspiration, has been due more to extensive painting on U. S. Army and Navy properties than to the steadily growing application of protective coatings on private residences, apartment houses, office buildings and stores, previously reported in both urban and rural districts throughout the country.

With the advent of increasingly cold weather in the northern sectors of the country, outdoor painting operations on privately-owned buildings have slowed down somewhat in the Northeast, Middle West and Northwest, although still expanding seasonally in the Southeast and Southwest and on the Pacific Coast. On the other hand, a more than compensating factor has been furnished in the amplified painting of cantonments, docks, ordnance pieces, tanks, motor lorries, warships and other engines of mechanized warfare, as well as of new war industry plants and dwellings in the areas surrounding these plants. The war plant painting has embraced much interior work in light-reflecting color schemes, varying according to the material being fabricated, and designed to improve vision and reduce accidents.

Belated announcement has been made by OPA of new price ceilings on acetone, normal butyl alcohol and butyl acetate, showing drastic reductions in the maximum prices for fermentation acetone and necessary adjustments in these two other lacquer materials.

But, despite this new demand for color in the war properties, there has been a diminution in the buying of dry and chemical colors by domestic users, albeit the export demand from South American countries has continued sizable. A weaker tone has crept into the market for these materials, especially the chromes, bringing about another reduction in the price of zinc chrome yellow—the fourth within two months—under increasingly keen competition among the manufacturers. A well-sustained and growing buying interest has been noted, however, in such "outside" paint materials as litharge and other lead oxides, lithopone and other zinc sulphides, zinc oxides, titanium, lead titanate, and numerous fillers and extenders, solvents, driers, binders, and glues. There has also been a fair volume of business in varnish gums.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Despite the recent definite statement by WPB, that it is not contemplating any further easing of its remaining restrictions on the use of metallic lead by non-essential-to-the-war users, the pig lead situation continues satisfactory to the paint industry, inasmuch as the supply available for it is still ample, now that the stockpile of WPB's Metals Reserve Company has attained heights more than adequate for present government requirements while consumptive needs in most other quarters are greatly contracted. A climbing domestic production and steadily expanding imports have already induced WPB to put this metal into the No. 3 classification of critical materials. Manufacturers of lead pigments have already covered most of their October requirements and are arranging for meeting some of their November needs. Although not in as plentiful supply as lead, zinc slabs are likewise sufficiently plentiful and manufacturers of zinc oxides and sulphides are able to obtain all they want at this time.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from October 2 to October 9, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	*.. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 2 to October 9, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	*.. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, in bags, delivered, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Zinc chrome, yellow, C.P., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten tpyical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	**140.2**	**140.2**	**137.9**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—There is an active buying interest in this pigment with a consequent reduction of stocks. Prices well maintained.

Lead Titanate.—Movement broadening. Market tone steady with prices firmly held at the levels established last year.

Litharge.—Steady amplification of buying operations noted. Supplies being lowered commensurately. Prices strongly maintained.

Orange Mineral.—Continues in fair request. A weaker undertone is reported for molybdate orange, however, as competition is again becoming keen. But there has been no

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

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- CHICAGO
- ST LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- MEMPHIS
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
- OAKLAND
- SEATTLE
- PORTLAND, ORE.

ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE

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Drying Oils Remade

Necessity is still the mother of invention—in the paint materials industry as well as elsewhere. Mixed paints require driers. But natural drying oils are becoming scarce. With the flow of chinawood or tung, rapeseed and oiticica oils cut down to a mere dribble—at first by difficulties attendant upon obtaining importations of these oils in wartime and, most recently, by their subjection to complete WPB allocation—recourse is being had on a constantly increasing scale to conversion of several more readily available vegetable oils, notably soybean and linseed oils, and some fish oils, into new products which are more suitable and efficient as paint driers, when thus reorganized, than in their original natural state. In either state, however, their use is limited to 80 percent of recent base period employment up to the end of this year .

The first step in the remaking of drying oils is taken by means of a process known as "splitting." When "cracking" of petroleum or kerosene oil was first demonstrated it was deemed astounding. "Splitting" of vegetable and fish oils is equally electrifying. This "splitting" process consists of dividing these oils into their basic compounds, their molecules of glycerol and fatty acids. Then these molecules are united in different formations or with those of other oils.

change pricewise in the situation since the quotation was reduced early last August.

Red Lead. — Sales for September reached the largest proportions of any of the preceding three months. And they are still expanding. Stocks being steadily lowered. Prices stable.

Titanium Dioxide.—A keen buying movement is noted, with the volume of current sales shooting well ahead of those for September which, in turn, were 25 percent over those for August. All titanium pigments well maintained.

White Lead.—Buying movement expanding further. Market tone steadily stiffening.

Zinc Oxide.—Current buying interest still light, but expected to be greatly amplified when the synthetic rubber program gets well under way. Prices firmly held.

Driers

A moderately active movement of all stearates and palmitates has continued to be recorded within the past week, with prices well maintained. Naphthanates, now under complete allocation control, through the recent amendment to M-142, are obtainable only on authorizations procured on applications made out on standard chemical forms PD-600, which are virtually unavailable for the paint industry. With naphthenic acid's allocation regulation continuing in force, so that this acid is procurable only when authorization is granted on application form PD-601, the paint trade is reconciled to a virtual prohibition of its use of either product. Hence, it is redoubling its efforts to obtain fairly satisfactory substitutes in oleates, linoleates and resinates as well as in stearates and palmitates and other products made chiefly by converting fatty acid oils by splitting them and reuniting their molecules with new bond subjugations. Although the use of drying oils by paint and varnish manufacturers in the remainder of this year has recently been limited to 80 percent of their consumption in specified three months' periods of 1940 and 1941, this contracted allowance has sufficed to date, inasmuch as the requirements of these interests are not yet running in excess of these limitations.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Current business reaching moderate proportions. Supplies,

—*Continued on page* 38

N.P.V.L.A. 50-Year Club Adds Lyons and Frick

Ernest J. Lyons, manager of the Eastern New England division of the Keystone Varnish Company, and O. T. Frick, president of the Standard Ultramarine Company, have been added to the roster of the 50-Year Club of the National Paint Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Mr. Lyons entered the employ of F. O. Pierce & Co., New York, in 1891 as an errand boy. In 1900 he was promoted to salesman and travelled South Carolina to Texas. In 1903 he was transferred to New England. In 1924 he was promoted to general sales manager and in 1931 became vice-president, resigning in 1935. He became associated with the Keystone Varnish Company in 1936 and since has been manager of the Eastern New England Division, which is operated under the name of the Jas. H. Prince Paint Company, in Boston.

Mr. Frick started his career in the paint industry in 1892 when he entered the employ of the S. P. Shotter Company, as a salesman. This company later merged with Patterson-Downing Company and operated under the name of the American Naval Stores Company. Mr. Frick became sales manager. In 1909 he organized the Standard Ultramarine Company, in Tiffin, Ohio, and became its president. In 1913 the plant was moved to Huntington, West Va.

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Titanium Pigment Advisory Committee Formed

Titanium Pigment Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. E. H. Bucy, chief, of the protective coating section, of the Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

Paul E. Sprague, American Zirconium Company, Cleveland; John Allegaert, United Color and Pigment Company, Newark, N. J.; J. F. Daley, Krebs Pigment Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and D. W. Robertson, Titanium Pigment Corporation New York.

- - - —V- - - —

Vinyl Resins Producers Advisory Group Formed

Vinyl Resins Producers Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. Frank H. Carman, chief of the plastics and synthetic rubber section of the Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officers. Committee members are:—

H. S. Bunn, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York; L. F. Loutrel, Shawinigan Products Corporation, New York; John C. Brooks, Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Pitcher, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; J. R. Hoover, B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio; Bradley Dewey, Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.; W. C. Goggin, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and Henry B. Townsend, General Latex & Chemical Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.

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Rosin's Good Qualities . . . PLUS

It's true that Poly-pale Resin is being substituted profitably for natural rosins. But in addition to rosin's good qualities, Poly-pale supplies values that are unobtainable with rosin.

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Poly-pale Resin has a higher melting point, lower acid number, higher viscosity, and is practically free of metals. And Poly-pale Resin has a much lower rate of oxygen absorption than regular rosin, either gum or wood. Its derivatives, such as synthetic resins and resinates, tend to retain these superior qualities.

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Specification, Testing Advisory Group Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

Specification and Testing Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. Fred W. Gardner, chief of the Cork-Asbestos Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

E. S. Crosby, Johns-Manville International Corporation, New York; A. M. Ehret, jr., Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, Valley Forge, Pa.; Ernest Mueleck, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa.; J. F. D. Rohrback, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.; Passaic, N. J., and L. J. Silverman, Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Chicago.

---V---

Washington Paint Club Elects Kenyon President

R. R. Kenyon, of Fries, Beall & Sharp Company, has been elected president of the Washington Paint Club. Other officers are:—Vice-president, R. S. Flint, of the Watkins-Whitney Company; treasurer, A. Lee Amoss, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and secretary, Edward R. Drake.

---V---

N.E. Paint and Oil Club Changes Name

The Paint and Oil Club of New England has voted to change its name to the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Roderick J. Peters, of the National-Boston Lead Company, has been elected president. Lyndon B. Burnham has been elected vice-president, and J. Ralph Stout secretary and treasurer.

---V---

Abrasive Industry Advisory Committee Named by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Abrasive Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. Committee members are:—

Arthur Batts, Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; J. H. Byers, Abrasive Products Company, Lansdowne, Pa.; R. R. Cole, Phosphate Division, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis; A. T. Dalton, Chicago Wheel & Manufacturing Company, Chicago; E. B. Gallaher, Clover Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Conn.; W. A. Harty, Exolon Company, Blasdell, N. Y.; J. N. Jeppson, Norton Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. D. Williams, Washington Mills Abrasive Company, North Grafton, Mass.; J. Kuzmick, Raybestos Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J.; S. B. Leishman, Gardner Machine Company, Beloit, Wis.; T. J. McIntyre, Macklin Company, Jackson, Mich.; W. L. McKnight, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. W. McLean, Abrasive Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. V. Parker, General Abrasive Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and P. R. Shuttleworth, Allison Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

---V---

Tizian Color Company, Rochester, N. Y., has filed voluntary dissolution papers with the Secretary of New York State.

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Paint Materials

Fillers and Extenders

—*Continued from page* 37

however, still fairly large. Market scarcely steady.

Barytes.—Movement continues fair-sized. Stocks normal. Prices well maintained.

Charcoal.—Improved demand noted. Stocks only moderate. Tone steady.

China Clay.—Both foreign and domestic still moving fairly freely. Stocks adequate. Prices firmly held.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Buying interest light. Supplies ample for current requirements. Tone stable.

Fuller's Earth.—Still moving steadily, though in small volume, into consuming channels. Supplies adequate. Prices well maintained.

Graphite.—Buying interest expanding further. Stocks, however, ample. Tone stable.

Gypsum.—Continues in active request. Supplies sufficient for present needs. Prices steady.

Mica.—Slow but steady improvement is noted in the paint industry's buying interest in ground mica. Prices well maintained. Paint industry not concerned in recent WPB order stopping private importations of mica from India and Brazil and limiting future importations to government operations, as only sheet and block mica and splittings have ever been obtained from these sources. These are used most extensively in the electrical equipment, and especially in the radio transmission and reception, industries. Scrap mica used by the paint trade consists chiefly of clouded schist of domestic origin, but also includes a negligible quantity of by-product mica and scrap. It is both dry-ground and wet-ground. There is a keen demand for both domestic and foreign grades. Supplies adequate. Prices firmly held.

Whiting.—Continues in brisk call. Stocks somewhat reduced. Tone steady.

Lacquer Materials

The Office of Price Administration has established the following ceiling prices per pound, effective October 3, on acetone, normal butyl alcohol, and butyl acetate: — Acetone, tanks, 7c., drums, car lots, 8½c., l.c.l., 9c.; butyl alcohol, tanks, 14¼c., drums, car lots, 15¼c., l.c.l. 15¾c., butyl acetate, tanks, 14¾c., drums, car lots, 15¾c., l.c.l., 16¼c. Although the new ceiling prices on acetone appeared correctly in the table of current market quotations of last week's issue, it appeared incorrectly in the late news article on page four. The mistake is regretted.

The drastic reductions in maximum prices for fermentation acetone as well as adjustments in prices for butyl alcohol and butyl acetate were effected by amendment 2 to GMPR No. 36 and amendment 2 to GMPR No. 37. According to the official explanation, recognition has been given to the fact that these large tonnage solvents have been shifted from a molasses cost basis to one where corn is the raw material. Corn is a more costly raw material for the solvents maker than molasses and the effect of the new maximums is expected by OPA to offset this higher cost.

Acetone.—New price ceiling established. Demand good from government and normal users. Tanks 7c. per pound, not 14¾c. as stated in the previous issue.

Butyl Alcohol. — Allocations rule. Demand good. New price ceilings in effect on normal.

Butyl Acetate.—Material not under allocation but position affected by allocation on butyl alcohol. Some factors accepting business only from holders of medium or high priorities. New price ceilings in effect on normal.

Cellulose Acetate.—No offerings of 18 to 40 mesh granules. Also, because of limited quantity available, cellulose acetate butyrate and cellulose acetate propionate are not being offered generally to trade.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Material in good demand. Prices show no change.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Inquiry remains good. Quotations same.

Diethyl Phthalate.—Good quantities being taken. No change quotably.

Ethyl Acetate.—New features lacking. Pricewise, no change.

Nitrocellulose. — Allocations rule with demand heavy. Estimated deliveries for United Nations shipment

from April 29, 1941, to September 1, 1942, amounted to 16,885,527 pounds. No change pricewise.

Tricresyl Phosphate. — Little to be had for non-essential uses. Allocations rule with war needs heavy. Quotations unchanged.

Shellac

To a considerable extent, the shellac trade is marking time. Although stocks of seedlac may be processed, reports suggest that the total production does not meet civilian requirements at this time. Also, there is some unconfirmed talk about the War Production Board freezing seedlac stocks eventually. Flake shellac is already frozen. The situation remains as tight as ever with the trade taking special precautions to husband supplies as much as possible. About the only cheerful condition prevailing at this time is the fact that Japan as yet has made no general military move suggestive of a conquest of India as its objective.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—Continues in fair request. Supplies adequate for current needs. Prices steady.

Bone Blacks.—A moderate inquiry is noted. Stocks ample. Tone stable.

Carbon Blacks.—In the absence of all but a light movement of these blacks into the tire making trade, which normally accounts for 85 percent of their sales, the market has lacked pronounced strength. Prices, however, continue well maintained as production has been curtailed Gas blacks also have shown a reactionary tendency in current shipments. A notable increase in activity in these products is looked for, however, when the synthetic rubber industry goes into high gear.

Cadmium Colors.—With no action yet being taken by WPB toward easing General Preference Order M-65, virtually prohibiting the use of cadmium in pigment making, production of cadmium colors remains virtually at a standstill. Aside from a negligible movement of stocks on hand, activity in this market is temporarily halted.

Chrome Colors.—Most important development of the past week in this group of colors has been another downward price revision in zinc chrome yellow—the fourth within two months—amounting to a quarter cent per pound and carrying the quotation down to 15 cents per pound. A revival of keen competition among the manufacturers of this color for the meager amount of domestic business now available has been responsible for this newest price slashing. Chrome green and chrome yellow have continued to be well maintained at the price levels reached in the reductions announced at the close of July and early in August. There is a fairly active export demand for all these colors from Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay and all other South American countries except Argentina and Chile, and also from Mexico.

Synthetic Resins

Chlorinated Rubber.—With production virtually halted, there is no movement of this material except that of disposing of stocks on hand to essential industries. Supplies very low. Prices well maintained.

Ester Gum.—A moderate buying interest continues to be noted, with stocks adequate for current needs and prices steady.

Varnish Gums

Only a light demand for a few of the Manilas, Dammars and Kauris is now reported. Varnish makers are perforce limiting their purchases to sixty-day supply requirements. No new arrivals of sorted grades of Congo copal have been recorded for some time past, and only the unsorted gums are now generally available. Though there have been some arrivals this year from Australia and New Zealand, shipments from the Philippines, Singapore and India have been shut off for a long time, and virtually the only relatively recent cargoes have come from the Belgian Congo. Prices are being well maintained at the original OPA ceiling figures. No new price regulations have yet been issued by that bureau, although it was understood at the parley, held in New York, September 21, between importers and processors of natural resins, that a new set of regulations on maximum prices and additional allowances for increased ocean freight rates and War Shipping Board insurance rates on importations after June 1 would be announced from Washington shortly thereafter.

Asphaltum.—A moderate buying movement is reported. Supplies are adequate for current requirements in domestic and all except a few of the imported lines.

Naval Stores

The naval stores situation continued to be featured by a generally firm undertone last week, although turpentine and rosin showed a reactionary tendency at one time early in the period as a result of some further contraction of business, due to a desire on the part of consumers and dealers to await fresh developments at Washington in the matter of tax and farm parity legislation.

Setbacks in prices were generally unimportant, however, as there was no pressure of offerings at any time during the week. On the contrary sellers were also inclined to adopt a waiting attitude and offerings of turpentine and most grades of rosin were comparatively small, apparently denoting the prevalence of a rather optimistic sentiment among producers as to the outlook for business and prices during the remainder of the current calendar year at least, if not for a longer period, as the indications seemed to point to a steady and lib-

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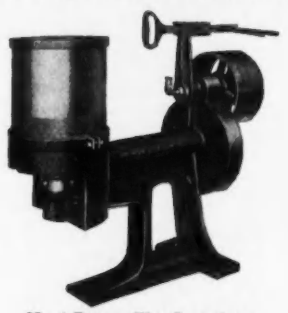

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On January 11, 1943

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January 11 is the date set for the publication of OPD's Annual Review Number. On that date as a special section of its second issue of the year, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will again present a complete panorama of 1942 materials markets and their outlook for 1943. Broadly interpretive in scope, the Reporter's Review will in addition furnish a detailed outline of legislative and regulatory developments affecting both producers and process consumers of chemicals, oils, drugs and related materials as well as statistical and historical data.

Over 3,000 reprints of the Reporter Review Section will be distributed. This distribution for government, trade and reference library use will be in addition to the regular distribution to Reporter subscribers.

Your special advertisment in the Review Section will reap the double value of this substantial extra coverage at no increase over regular Reporter contract rates. Quarter page is minimum size accepted for Review Section.

Oil Paint Drug Reporter
Annual Review
1941 Market Trends and Facts

The 1941 Review Issue carried 128 pages overall and 219 companies advertised therein. You can readily appreciate that for the coming Review Issue we will need advance notice of your requirements, so

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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eral consumption in many industries.

Furthermore, the labor situation is regarded by many as such that estimates of production during the present naval stores season will have to undergo a downward revision sooner or later. It is also contended by some that production for the 1943-44 season will also have to be reduced materially as a result of the shortage of labor.

According to official statistics deliveries of pine products to the United Nations on lease-lend account up to September 1 included 79,200,160 pounds of gum rosin, 33,185,741 pounds of wood rosin, 6,019,063 pounds of liquid rosin, 14,973,709 pounds of turpentine and 2,054,588 pounds of pine oil.

Turpentine.—Price changes in the local market were moderate last week and the undertone was regarded as firm. There was not much snap to business. In some quarters a fair inquiry was noted for small or moderate quantities, but the aggregate movement of such lots was apparently not of much importance.

Savannah, Oct. 9.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	62½	2,100	269	71	24,181
Tuesday	63½	1,200	348	7	24,522
Wednesday	63¾	3,150	79	32	24,562
Thursday	63½	2,400	453	...	25,022
Friday	64	5,000	140	...	25,164

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Oct. 9.—Turpentine stock, 16,198 barrels.

Chicago—Oct. 9

Firmer conditions noted in turpentine. Buying has shown some tendency to expand. Five-drum lots, 72c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 77c.; single drums, 75c.; single barrels, 80c.

London, Oct. 9.—Turpentine, 87s. per cwt.

Rosin.—The local market was a rather quiet affair last week, such transactions as were noted being limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities to meet the current requirements of consumers and dealers. The undertone appeared to be firm, however, in company with the situation in the South, where offerings were light and price changes comparatively narrow.

Savannah, Oct. 9.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25
D	...	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.38	3.33
E	...	3.42	3.44	3.44	3.43	3.44
F	...	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.46	3.46
G	...	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.46	3.46
H	...	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.46	3.46
I	...	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.46	3.46
K	...	3.46	3.47	3.48	3.46	3.47
M	...	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.47	3.48
N	...	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.47	3.48
WG	...	3.50	3.50	3.51	3.48	3.52
WW	...	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.52	3.52
X	...	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.52	3.52
		Barrels				
Sales	...	512	214	250	201	204
Receipts	...	292	737	372	299	377
Shipments	...	...	225	239	921	...
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	86,814

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Oct. 9.—Rosin stock, 161,974 barrels.

Chicago—Oct. 9

Quiet but firm conditions are prevailing in rosin. Five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.34 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.66; M grade, $4.70; W.W. grade, $4.86.

London, Oct. 9.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil. — Contract movement steady. New business quieter. Local spot supplies generally light. Market firm.

Pitch.—Steady movement to local and other consumers on contracts. Quotations maintained.

Rosin Oil.—Increased inquiry for moderate lots of spot material. Market firm in company with raw material.

Tar.—Consumption reported steady and liberal. New business fairly active. Prices stationary.

Tar Oil.—Selling schedules held at former levels. Tone firm. Steady inquiry.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although there are still no signs of an extensive buying interest on the part of the largest consumers, the market for the domestic grades has stiffened further within the last week, with the disposal of the last of the distress lots recently thrown upon the market and a steady contraction of production. In view of the prospect that the Wisconsin and California milk markets are to be drawn upon still more heavily for dried milk, for lend-lease shipments while production is certain to be held down at least until next May, the situation appears likely to become increasingly strong. A majority of domestic producers have marked up their prices a half cent more to a basis of 20 cents per pound for the 20-30 mesh grade, delivered, in bags, while one leading interest has raised its price to 20½ cents. A few, however, continue to offer in a limited way at 19½ cents. Argentina goods are now a negligible quantity, with no permits being granted for importations and most of the material offered at resale taken off the market.

Glues.—In hide glues, the buying movement continues active with high-grade goods scarce and prices for all grades well maintained. Bone glues, however, are in only light inquiry and plentiful supply.

Moran, Guzewicz Leave Dicalite for Armed Forces

Dicalite Company, this city, has announced that Henry J. Guzewicz, New York office sales engineer, and Joseph E. Moran, manager of the company's Boston District, are now serving in the armed forces. Mr. Moran has been commissioned in the U. S. Navy, and will be assigned to regular duty after completing a course of training. Mr. Guzewicz was recently assigned to active duty in the U. S. Coast Guard.

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Dyestuffs
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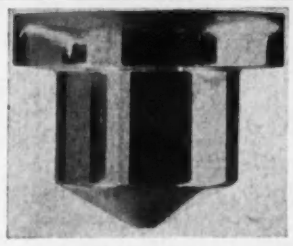

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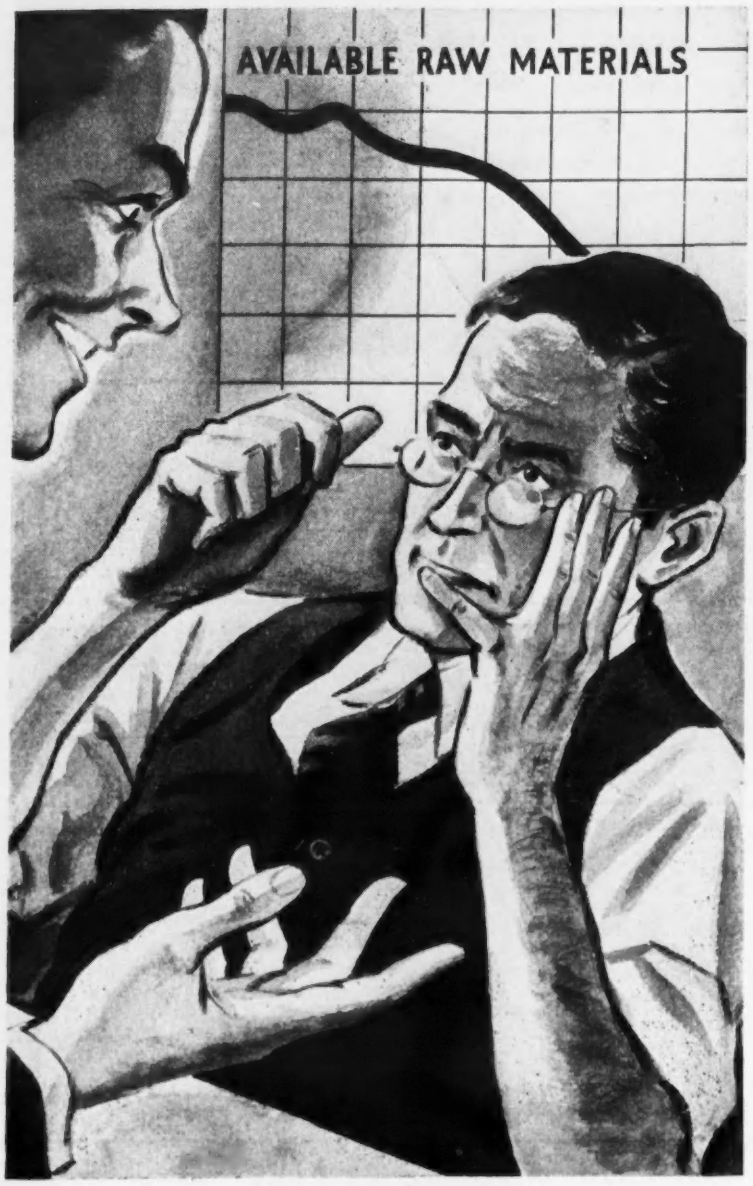

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On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

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Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Supply Conditions in Coaltar Chemicals Market Continue Extremely Tight—Large Quantities of Benzol Moving to Government Stockpile — Color Makers' Restrictions Tight

Supplies of coaltar bases continued in extremely tight position for the most part over the past week and the condition was reflected strongly in intermediates. There was practically no benzol to be had in the spot market. The government continued to take large amounts for its stockpile for use in connection with synthetic rubber production and aviation gasoline requirements were again very heavy.

Toluol derivatives remained in very short supply and it was pointed out in the trade that, although the demand for coaltar colors for civilian goods is at present light, it is doubtful that any appreciable pick-up in the call for dyes could be met. Latest allocations under Conservation Order M-137 allow dyestuff manufacturers only 25 percent of the benzol consumed over the past few months and Preference Order M-34 restricts amounts of toluol available to dyestuff makers to only 50 percent of former consumption.

Considerable amounts of phenol were moving last week for lend-lease shipments and plastics and synthetic resins were requiring this item in large volume. Little was available for intermediates. Refined naphthalene quotations have been extended unchanged for 1943.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98.6 percent of capacity, compared with 97.3 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 96.4 percent, and in the corresponding week a year ago it was 98.1 percent.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	128.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol. — Tight supply condition continues. Government taking large quantities for synthetic rubber stockpile. Heavy demand for use in aviation gasoline. Material available for normal consumers far inadequate. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 3 indicate production from that source of 3,737,200 gallons of benzol, all grades.

Coaltar.—No change in level of demand. Quotations steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 3 indicate production from that source of 14,691,300 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Large quantities continue to move to major utilities. Railroad demands in considerable volume. Supplies tight. Prices firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 3 indicate production from that source of 771,700 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—What is believed to be first shipment of English cresylic since OPA price regulation on material became effective reported received in trade. Talk heard of increasing ceiling to encourage shipments. Stocks of domestic cresylic acid very tight with material under allocation. No price movements.

Naphthalene. — Heavy production and seasonally light demand for balls and flakes continues to hold crude supplies in better position than is the case with majority of other coaltar bases. Heavy production schedule on phthalic anhydride expected to require large amounts. Allocations rule on crude transactions. Refined naphthalene quotations have been extended unchanged for 1943. Contracts now being written through next September contain usual quarterly revision clause. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 3 indicate production from that source of 1,627,900 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Oil, Shingle Stain.—Market devoid of new developments. Prices steady.

Phenol.—Material continues under allocation with war demand heavy. Considerable amounts are moving for lend-lease shipments. Plastics and synthetic resins requiring material in large volume. Intermediates getting little. Price schedules confirmed. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 3 indicate production from that source of 217,000 pounds of phenol, crude and refined.

Pitch, Coaltar. — Tone unchanged. Pricewise, no alterations.

Pyridin.—No new features in market with all available lots being allocated. Practically nothing in spot market. No change pricewise.

Tar Acid Oil.—New features lacking. Demand at recent levels. Quotations steady.

Toluol.—Priorities rule. Allocations govern transactions. Short supply situation continues on derivatives. Little material available for anything but most essential uses. War demands very heavy. Prices stabilized. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operation in week ended October 3 indicate production from that source of 747,600 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Allocations now rule. Factors report temporary surplus due to inventory control. General limitation order in effect. Prices stabilized. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended October 3 indicate production from that source of 168,800 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Oct. 7. — Insistent demands from war sources and those related to war needs are keeping the coaltar bases market firm to strong. Most products are being taken in extensive quantities and apparently buyers would like even more. Inquiry is good. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 per cent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

—*Continued on page* 43

Woolen, Rayon Colors

Coaltar color factors will be interested to learn that woolen and rayon color cards have been released for Spring, 1943, each containing thirty-six shades. Included are misty air blues, cream, cocoa and light coffee tones, smoky jade and yellowish greens, dusty rose, as well as fuchsia and rosy reds, mauve and violet shades, greenish aqua or sea blues, and soft gold and amber tones.

Highlighted in the woolen card are brilliant purple, fuchsia, turquoise, chartreuse, emerald, sapphire, and red.

The rayon card features such combinations as dahlia, rose, and chartreuse, royal blue and natural, and orange and peacock.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

southern Mexican states of Chiapas, Tobasco, and Vera Cruz. The seedlings will require about five years' growth before they begin to yield.

American experts who have visited the plantations praise the stock that is being gathered, reporting that it consists of a strain especially adapted for Central American propagation and selected for resistance to leaf disease. Superiority of the stock may be appreciated when it is understood that the rubber trees will be exclusively bud-grafted. This will insure higher yield than in the Far East, they say, where only 7 or 8 percent of the trees are bud-grafted.

There Aren't Enough People

The government is being forced nearer and nearer to the adoption of an overall policy on manpower because of the mounting demands of the army for soldiers and that of war industries and the farmers for help. Effect of these demands is to push the government closer to the necessity of absolute control over manpower, and this is now under discussion by officials.

Because the war is unpredictable so is the size of the army needed to lick Hiro, Hit and Muss. Unofficially the figure being discussed mostly is an armed force of 13,000,000—10,000,000 in the army and 3,000,000 in the navy. But it is questionable whether the "home front" can support a force of this size and there is talk quietly of shifting emphasis toward an "effective" army of 5,000,000 fighting men.

The way the manpower problem is beginning to shape up indicates that, if all the uncoordinated demands for men were met, it would require a population of 300,000,000 instead of the present 130,000,000. The situation is so confusing that Congress has decided to look into it, and out of its deliberations may come a national service act that will make every man and woman subject to call by the government to fill employment needs.

Bugler Turns to Plastic

If it is any solace to the soldier, the notes of reville which awaken him in the morning soon will have a better tone. A new plastic trumpet has been adopted by the War Department to save brass for other war uses.

The trumpet is olive-drab in color, blending well with uniforms and other army equipment without benefit of paint or polish. It is made of cellulose acetate and is claimed to have a better tone than the brass trumpet. Musicians who have tested it say it does not "choke up" like the metal trumpet and it does not have to be "warmed up" to get the best tone.

Keep Your Matches Dry

The modern soldier no longer has to worry about wet matches. It's keeping his smokes dry that he needs to think about for a new waterproof matchbox with striking bars has just been developed and proved of such worthiness as to be adopted by the War Department.

An announcement from the department says that the box is made of strong synthetic resin, 3 inches long by three-fourths of an inch in diameter. In recent tests, these boxes were soaked in water for more than a month and when removed the interiors were still dry and the matches burst into flame almost at once when struck.

Just in case the soldier loses his bearings while on maneuvers, the box comes with a small emergency compass encased in one end.

Pump Price Puzzle

Here's something for a few of the bright young lawyers in OPA to figure out:—How to obtain conviction of a person for violating an order of OPA in advance of the time when the order becomes effective.

Such a question is posed in the action just taken by OPA in setting ceiling prices on stirrup pumps. The order fixing the ceilings at prices ranging from $3 to $3.80 each was issued to become effective October 13. On second thought someone thought that was too long to wait so before the ink was dry on the original order an amendment was issued making it effective immediately.

Just how it is possible to amend something that isn't even in existence will make interesting reading if and when the lawyers can figure it out.

Gold Not Needed

Gold mining is slated to take its place in the growing list of war casualties so that the manpower now being expended in this "nonessential" effort can be devoted to something closer akin to winning the war. The government already has more than enough gold buried at Fort Knox to win the war without another ounce being mined and what it needs mostly now are copper and other nonferrous metals.

Just how many miners will be turned loose to engage in more useful efforts by shutting down the gold mines depends on which side you happen to listen to. The congressmen from the gold-mining states naturally are opposed to the move and say there are only a few hundred miners and that these average forty-five to forty-eight years of age. WPB says the shift will increase by several thousands the force mining metals more essential to the war than gold.

No steps are planned as yet to compel the gold miners to dig out the copper and other metals; this is being left to the desires of the individuals. But it is hoped that many will turn to the other types of mining voluntarily for patriotic reasons or will seek work in other industries contributing to the war effort.

—V—

U.S. Steel Names Rooney Vice-President of Subsidiary

George W. Rooney has been elected vice-president and comptroller of United States Steel Corporation of Delaware, Pittsburgh, Pa., and a member of the board of directors and executive committee of that company. He will relinquish his present position as comptroller of United States Steel Corporation, the parent company, and will assume his new duties in Pittsburgh October 1.

Coaltar Chemicals

—Continued from page 42

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand continues at very good level. No change in quotations.

Cyclohexanol. — Good interest against tight supplies. Prices steady.

Cyclohexanone. — Demand remains very active. Price schedules unaltered.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Consumers' needs heavy. No alterations quotably.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—No change in market tone. Prices same.

Benzoic. Technical.—Market firm. Quotations show no change.

Broenner's.—Market conditions unaltered. Prices show no change.

Cleve's.—No change in rate of activity. Price schedules steady.

Fumaric.—Market devoid of new developments. No change quotably.

Gamma.—No change in level of consumers' needs. Prices well maintained.

H.—Firm market. No fluctuation in level of demand. Quotations unaltered.

Maleic.—Demand at recent levels. Prices firm, unaltered.

Malic.—No change in market tone. Prices same.

Picramic.—Call for material unchanged in volume. No movements pricewise.

Picric.—New features lacking. Material quotably steady.

Sulphanilic.—Interest maintained at good level. Price schedules confirmed.

Salicylic, Technical.—Market devoid of new developments. Quotations unchanged.

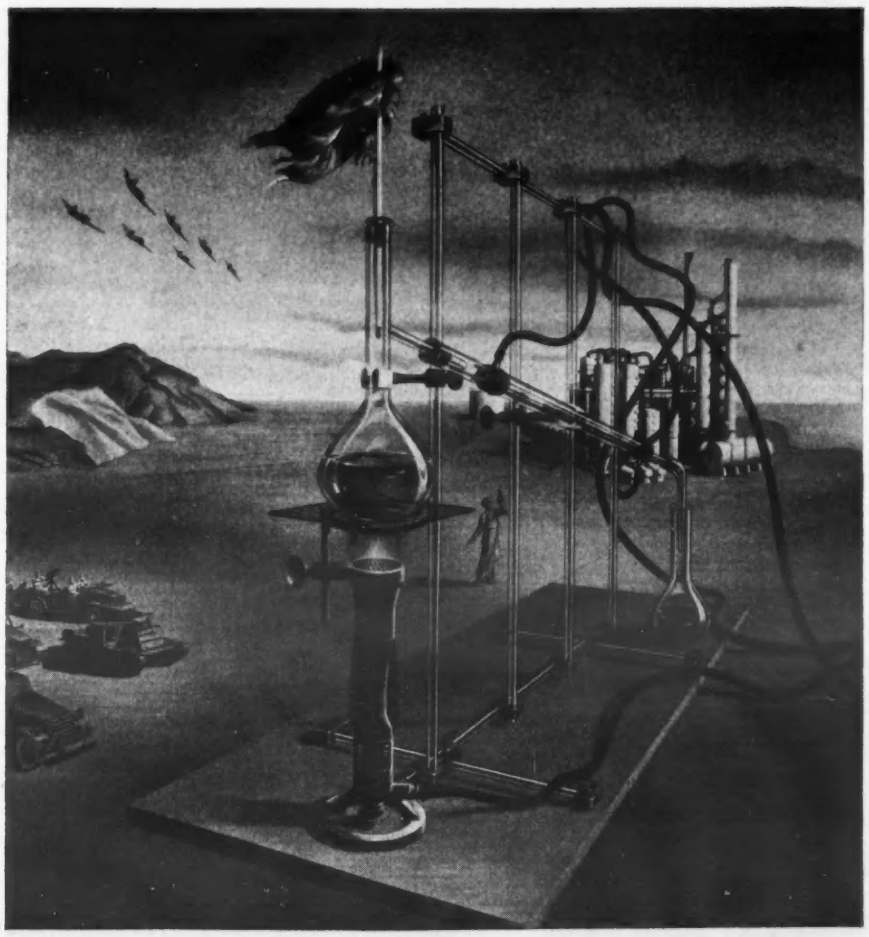
Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—New features lacking in tight market. No movements pricewise.

Alphanaphthylamine.—Demand continues at good level. Supplies tight. Prices same.

Anilin.—Allocations rule. Quotations steady.

Chemistry is putting miracles on mass production



If ever a "secret weapon" does emerge from all this welter of war, it will most likely be a chemical development. And the American chemical industry has as good a chance of discovering it as any other, for America now has the greatest synthetic organic chemical industry in the world.

This industry looks to coal tar chemicals for almost half the raw materials it uses.

Of the hundreds of coal tar intermediates, dyes and medicinals, about 87% are produced in greater or less degree from benzene, toluene, naphthalene, and phenol. Koppers is one of the principal sources of these and other basic materials.

Toluene goes into TNT, benzene is used in the manufacture of explosive stabilizers, and "boosters" for primers. Naphthalene helps minimize the flash in powders.

Koppers tar acids and naphthalene find use in synthentic plastics for airplanes, tanks, etc.; naphthalene is used in chemicals for synthetic and natural rubber. Pyridine is an ingredient in the new process for waterproofing military fabrics for jeep tops, tents, soldiers' clothing.

The Koppers Phenolate process helps recover more sulfur which is converted into sulfuric acid.
—Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Calif. Standard Making Toluene

San Francisco, Oct. 8, 1942

The Standard Oil Company of California is erecting a plant for the production of toluene. Design of the plant is based on what the company claims is a "highly successful process" worked out by company engineers.

Anthraquinone. — Quantities of anthraquinone dyes that may be used in fourth quarter for civilian purposes remain at 70 percent of 1941 consumption, according to provisions of Conservation Order M-103, as amended, issued recently by WPB. The nine anthraquinone dyes previously set aside for military use continue in this category. Sales of anthraquinone as discharging and stripping agent in textile printing is now prohibited. Quotations unchanged.

Benzaldehyde.—Material continues in tight supply with consumers' needs at recent levels. Pricewise, no change.

Benzidin base.—Level of demand unchanged. Supplies remain tight. Prices confirmed.

Betanaphthol. — Supplies remain scarce with tone of market very firm. No change in quotations.

Dimethylanilin. — Active demand against light supplies. Prices same.

Diethylanilin.—Good interest. Supplies tight. No change quotably.

Dinitrobenzene. — Supplies very tight. Inquiry good. Price schedules firm.

Dinitronaphthalene.—No change in market position. Quotations unaltered.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Demand heavy. Little to be had. Prices firm.

Nitrobenzene. — Heavy demand against light supplies. Quotations steady.

Paradichlorobenzene.—No relief expected for tight supply situation. Material may not be packed in steel drums after November 12. Prices firm, unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Under allocation and use control. Temporary surplus reported due to inventory control. Production schedules heavy. Prices steady.

Coaltar Colors

While mills working on government contracts continued to require considerable amounts of coaltar colors over the past week, the demand for colors for civilian goods remained at low ebb.

It is reported in the trade that retailers are carrying considerable inventories and the situation in regard to clothing and the sharp reduction in carpet manufacture are believed somewhat responsible for the light demand for colors for civilian goods. The demand has been lagging from mills concentrating on government orders and the need for colors to meet O.D. and khaki dyeing requirements has been heavy.

It is the opinion of some that any increased demand for colors for civilian goods may find producers unable to comply. Latest allocations under Conservation Order M-137 allow dyestuff manufacturers only 25 percent of the benzol consumed over the past few months and Preference Order M-34 restricts amounts of toluol available to dyestuff makers to only 50 percent of former consumption. Such restrictions are believed likely to force curtailment of present operations.

- - - —V- - -

British Cresylic for Neuberg

William D. Neuberg Company, this city, has just received a shipment of British cresylic acid, which is probably the first shipment to arrive in this country since the ceiling was imposed.

- - - —V- - -

Columbus Yarn in Priorities

A story concerning Columbus, completely false, yet one of the most widely believed "facts" about him from his time to this, is discussed in the October number of *Priorities*, house magazine of Prior Chemical Corporation, this city.

REPUBLIC TOLUOLS

NITRATION—COMMERCIAL

REPUBLIC STEEL REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ALSO

BENZOLS
1°—2°—90%—Motor

XYLOLS
3°—5°—10°—Commercial

SOLVENT NAPHTHA • AMMONIUM SULPHATE

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

REPUBLIC STEEL
CORPORATION
General Offices • Cleveland, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Shipping Points: Cleveland, Ohio • Warren, Ohio • Youngstown, Ohio
Canton, Ohio • Massillon, Ohio • Gadsden, Alabama • Birmingham, Alabama

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Four-hundred-thirty-second Instalment

Rubber

(Continued from September 28 issue)

Antiadhesion Agents in Rubber Molding

Advasol
Akro-gel
Aluminum palmitate
Aluminum stearate
Aquadag
Aquarex D, special, and WA paste
Aresklene
Aroclor 1242 and 5460 (when added to vinyl-formal resin)
B5 dusting powder
Barium stearate
Calcium stearate
Carbowax
Coco soapstock
Coconut oil soap
Colite
Colloidal graphite
Dipex
Dri-lube
Glycerized liquid lubricants
Glydag
K-6
Kokobace, B
Latex lube
Lubco
Lubrex
Magnesium stearate
Mica
Micronized mica
Mold paste
Mold soap
Moldex
Moldlube
Mold-slick
Panther creek bentonite
Para-lube
Pexanol
Prodag
Rubber-glo
Separex
Sericite
Soaptree bark
Sodium silicate
Stacol
Starch
Talc
Ulco mold soap
Volclay
Zinc laurate
Zinc stearate
Zinc palmitate

Blowing Agents for Making Sponge Rubber

Ammonium bicarbonate
Ammonium carbonate
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium nitrite
Rubberine-gel
Sponge-paste

Oils Used in Reclaiming Rubber

Bardex
Bardol
B.R.M No. 2
B.R.V
Coaltar oil
Cumar AX and P
D-4
Dispersing oil No. 10 and 1621
E-5 oil
Naftolen
Nevoll
Para flux
Reilly XP 611
Rosin oil
Rubite rosin oil
Solvenol
S.R.O
Tar acids
Tarene
Tarol
Utanol
X-1, 109 and 159

Protective Colloids for Stabilizing and Thickening Rubber

Acacia
Ammonium alginate
Carob flour
Casein
Darvan
Glucosides
Indian gum
Industrial gum
Karaya gum
Locust-bean gum
Rubberine gel
Saponin
Stablex A,B,C
T.I.
Tragacanth gum

Reagents for Making Rubber Porous

Disubstituted guanidins (added to the aqueous emulsions of rubber)
Nonsoapy salts with univalent cations
Sodium chloride
Sodium salicylate

Softeners for Rubber

(Continued from September 28 issue)

Hydrocinnamyl sulphide
Hydroxymethylbenzoyl disulphide
Hydroxymethylbenzoyl sulphide
Hydroxymethylthiobenzoic acids
Hydroxystearoyl disulphide
Hydroxystearoyl sulphide
2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoyl disulphide
2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoyl sulphide
Isobutyryl disulphide
Isobutyryl sulphide
Lauroyl disulphide
Lauroyl sulphide
Lead oleate
Linoleoyl disulphide
Linoleoyl sulphide
Mentor 28 and 30
Mesitylene thio carboxylic acids
Mesityloyl disulphide
Mesityloyl sulphide
Mineral rubber
Monothiophthalic acids
MR 265
Naphthenoyl disulphide
Napthenoyl sulphide
Neville oil No. 2
Neville resin
Nevinol
Nevoll
Oleyoyl disulphide
Oleyoyl sulphide
Orthocarboxylbenzoyl disulphide
Orthocarboxylbenzoyl sulphide
Palm oil
Paradura
Paraffin, crude scale
Paraffin, refined
Paraflux
Paraflux 2016
Parma grade No. 1 and 2
Petrolatum 0 and 00, and 150 MP
Petroleum oils
Phenylacetyl disulphide
Phenylacetyl sulphide
Phenylacrylyl disulphide
Phenylacrylyl sulphide
Phenylbenzoyl disulphide
Phenylbenzoyl sulphide
Pigmentar, heavy, medium, oil, thin
Pine oil
Pioneer mineral rubber
Pitch, hardwood
Plastogen
Polycrone C
Propionyl sulphide
Reogen
Resin C and RSL
Rosin
Rosin oil
R.P.A No. 1
Rubberine gel
Rubtack
Seedine
Sherolatum amber
Softener No. 10 and 22
Softening oil 525, 550 and 560
Solvenol No. 1
S.R.O
Stearoyl disulphide
Stearoyl sulphide
Tackol
Tarol No. 1
Thioacetic acid
Thioacrylic acid
Thioalphanaphthoic acids
Thioanthranoic acid
Thiobetanaphthoic acid
Thiobutyric acid
Thiocaprylic acid
Thiocrotonic acid
Thiocinnamic acid
Thiochlorobenzoic acid
Thioethylbenzoic acid
Thiohexahydrobenzoic acid
Thiohexoic acid
Thiohydrocinnamic acid
Thiohydroxystearic acid
Thioisobutyric acid
Thioisovaleric acid
Thiolauric acid
Thiolinoleic acid
Thiomyristic acid
Thionaphthenic acid
Thio-oleic acid
Thiopalmitic acid
Thiophenylacetic acid
Thiophenylacrylic acid
Thiophenylbenzoic acid
Thiopropionic acid
Thioricinoleic acid
Thiotoluic acid
Thiovaleric acid
Thioxyloic acid
Toluyl disulphide
Toluyl sulphide
Valeryl sulphide
Witco No. 20
Xyloyl disulphide
Xyloyl sulphide

Solvents for Crude Rubber

Abietic acid ester of ricinoleic alcohols
Acetic acid ester of ricinoleic alcohols
Acetone
Benzol
Benzoic acid ester of ricinoleic alcohols
Butyric acid ester of ricinoleic alcohols
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorinated solvents
Chloroform
Coaltar solvents
Cyclohexanol
Cyclohexanone
Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
Dipentene
Ethyl alcohol is not a solvent for rubber but is used as a solvent in dressing rubber
Ethyl ether
Ethylene dichloride
Formic acid ester of ricinoleic alcohols
Gasolene
Methyl acetate is not a solvent but is a thinner for rubber cements
Methylacetone
Methylcyclohexanone
Lactic acid ester of ricinoleic alcohols
Lauric acid ester of ricinoleic alcohols
Naphthas
Petroleum

(To be continued)

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Lard Ceilings Raised 90 Cents—Cottonseed Oil Remains Steady in Southern markets—Futures Dull Here—Offerings of Many Products Continue Light—General Market Firm

An increase was noted in some quarters last week in the volume of inquiries received for various vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases, but as for some time past business was hampered by the existing government restrictions of one kind or another, particularly in the matter of priorities and allocations. Moreover, supplies of many imported and domestic oils are still far below normal and no change in the situation in this respect seems likely in the near future. In such circumstances actual transactions during the week were generally limited to comparatively small quantities. The prevailing tone was firm.

It was announced from Washington that effective November 1, control of chinawood, oiticica and rapeseed oils will be tightened through new amendments to existing restrictions on the purchase and uses of these products. Ceiling prices for lard were raised rather sharply, effective October 13 and applying to both cash lard and futures.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu. — Under allocation and quiet. Quotations stationary. Tone firm. August crude consumption 1,378,000 pounds; July 2, 292,000 pounds; August refined 280,000 pounds; July, 259,000 pounds. Factory and warehouse stocks close of August, 12,624,000 pounds; July, 14,190,000 pounds; August refined stocks 462,000 pounds; July, 719,000 pounds.

Castor, Dehydrated. — Consumption steady and liberal. New business quieter, following recent allocation action. August production, 2,482,000 pounds; July, 2,280,000 pounds. August consumption 3,232,000 pounds; July, 3,215,000 pounds. Factory and warehouse stocks close of August 10,046,000 pounds; July, 10,512,000 pounds.

Chinawood.—Situation tightened by further allocation rulings as to uses. Quotations stationary. August consumption, 654,000 pounds; July, 717,000 pounds. Factory and warehouse stocks close of August, 33,448,000 pounds; July, 35,406,000 pounds. Conflicting estimates concerning domestic production this season.

Coconut.—Quiet and nominal in absence of offerings, crude and refined. August refined production 4,269,000 pounds; July, 3,715,000 pounds. August crude consumption, 10,026,000 pounds; refined 5,216,000 pounds. Factory and warehouse stocks close of August, crude, 128,602,000 pounds; refined 6,988,000 pounds.

Corn. — Continued firm at ceiling prices. Offerings limited. Fairly active inquiry. Consumption during first half of current year 89,384,000 pounds.

Cottonseed.—Edible quotations generally held at previous levels. Tone steady. Demand fairly active.

Mustard. — Inquiry continued good. Production well absorbed. Spot stocks light. Market firm.

Oiticica.—Continued quiet owing to allocation rulings. Tone firm. August consumption 444,000 pounds; July, 370,000 pounds. Factory and warehouse stocks close of August, 8,749,000 pounds; July, 11,469,000 pounds.

Olive.—Demand fairly active, edible and denatured. Tone steady or firm. Soap makers consumed 2,483,000 pounds of foots first half of 1942. Factory and warehouse stocks of edible oil at close of August 7,467,000 pounds; inedible 653,000 pounds; foots, 11,689,000 pounds.

Palm.—Firm at recently prevailing prices. Offerings light. Fair inquiry. Soap makers consumed 41,436,000 pounds first half 1942.

Peanut.—Offerings light and tone firm, crude and refined. Factory and warehouse stocks close of August, crude 4,591,000 pounds; refined 18,648,000 pounds.

Perilla.—Scarce and nominal. Paint and varnish makers consumed 1,237,000 pounds during first half 1942.

Rapeseed. — Allocation rulings and smallness of supplies kept market quiet. Consumption during first half 1942 was 7,138,000 pounds.

Soybean.—Inquiry fairly active. Offerings light, crude and refined. Tone firm. Changes in bean prices narrow. Shortening makers consumed 147,113,000 pounds during first half of 1942.

Soybeans

Trading in soybeans was on an unusually small scale last week and fluctuations in prices were correspondingly narrow. The sluggishness was attributed to uncertainty regarding ceilings for farm products and the failure of marketing to increase in the way that had been expected. Meantime consumption of soybeans is heavy and the indications seem to some to point to a further marked expansion in the requirements of processors as the season advances.

During the first half of 1942 consumption of soybean oil was 275,552,000 pounds, of which 147,113,000 pounds were used by makers of shortening. In all of 1941 consumption was 463,686,000 pounds, including 215,967,000 pounds taken by shortening makers. Demand for soybean meal for livestock feeding has been unusually large in recent months and is expected to show a material increase during the 1942-43 season owing to the prospects of a record-breaking livestock production.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.4	191.4	191.3	175.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Oct. 9

Slightly firmer conditions are reported in certain vegetable oil market quarters, but in general the feeling is about unchanged. Volume of business is fair. Ruling prices are:—Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, 8c. per pound, nominal. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, South, 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, 11¾c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 9.	Closing Oct. 2.
Dec.	$1.69¾	$1.66¾	$1.66¾	$1.69¼
May	1.74¼	1.69¾	1.69¾	1.73

San Francisco—October 7

Purchasing of vegetable oils is purely routine. Some adjustments in price have been made to correspond to new ceilings.

Castor.—Number 1 at 17c. per pound, Coast, drums; dehydrated, unbodied, at 20c.; bodied at 21c. Offerings fair.

Chinawood.—Nominal quotation 37½c. per pound, tankcars.

Coconut.—Tanks quoted 8c. per pound; supplies light.

Cottonseed, Bleachable.—Some interest. Quoted 14.15c. per pound, tankcars.

Sesame.—Sales reported at 15c. per pound, tankcars, prompt shipment.

Soybean.—Crude, 12.65c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

Linseed Oil

The local linseed oil market had a steady tone although there was not much snap to business.

Linseed Oil.—A steady tone prevailed in the local linseed oil market much of the time last week, quotations generally being held at previous levels. There was little to record in the way of activity. Reports were current of a somewhat better inquiry, but actual business was apparently limited to unimportant quantities in the absence of anything stimulating in way of news concerning the flaxseed situation.

Price changes in domestic flaxseed markets were generally within narrow limits. Receipts and offerings of seed in the Northwest were larger but demand from crushers increased. There was a fair movement of oil from local mills on contracts. Northwestern mills were still operating at capacity although new business there was quieter. A freight allowance to crushers in this vicinity on shipments of seed from the Northwest places local mills in an improved position, this action being taken as a result of the cutting off of shipments from Argentina to Eastern mills which normally operate mainly on seed from that country.

Recent storms in the Northwest are said to have lowered the quality of unthreshed seed to some extent without curtailing the output materially. Reports concerning the growing flaxseed crop in Argentina were favorable though progress in some sections has been retarded by abnormally low temperatures and insufficient moisture. The third official government estimate of the crop in that country will be issued October 22.

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—A little more interest was displayed in linseed oil this past week and sales were just a little heavier in volume but there was no important activity. Paint manufacturers remained indifferent in the main. Weather conditions remained unfavorable for painting and scarcity of labor keeps farmers humping to keep up with nec-

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

STEARIC ACID

Single Pressed and Double Pressed

Available in either cake or flake form

Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)

RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND
(*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)

PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

QUALITY SERVICE
Manufacturers Since 1837

STEARIC ACID
Saponified and Distilled
Single, Double and Triple Pressed
Cake, Flake and Powdered

OLEIC ACID
Saponified and Distilled
Light Color, Various Titres,
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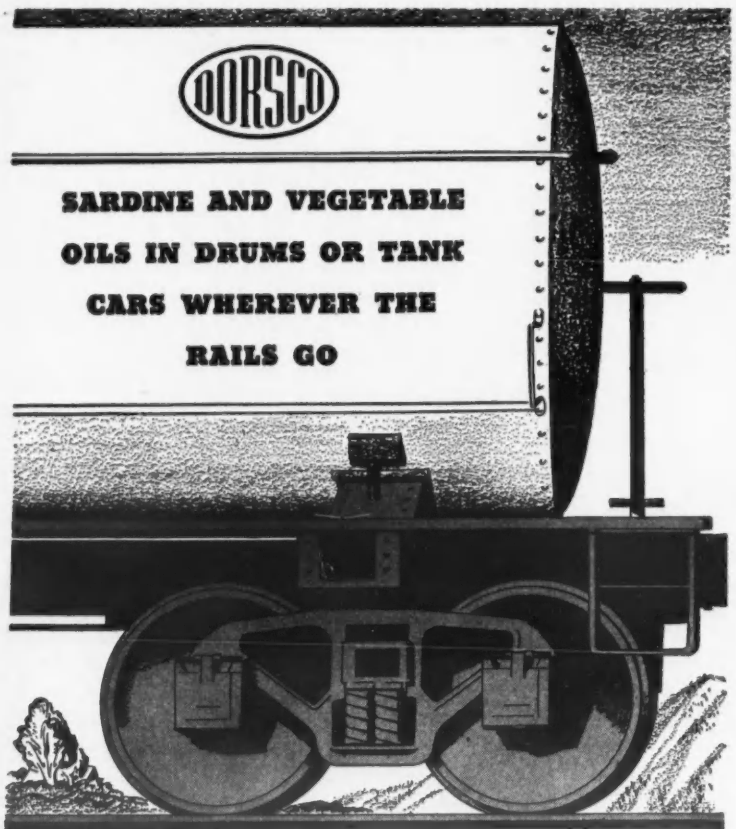

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essary work. Painting this Summer and Fall was very light compared with normal.

Shipping instructions still are good and mills are operating at 100 percent of capacity. What oil is left over after shipping instructions are cared for goes to storage.

Quotations on tankcar lots, 12.4c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 13.3c. per pound; warehouse lots, 13.7c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942.	1941.
This week.....	5,550,000	5,350,000
Since Sept. 1.....	31,220,000	29,050,000

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Linseed oil quiet. Some drum lots are being taken into contract; tankcars idle. Quotations were unchanged. Of interest is the fact that Montana flaxseed is arriving in the Bay area for crushing—the first such movement in a number of years. Quotations:—Tankcars, 12.7c. per pound; drum car lots, ex mill, 13.6c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 14c.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Sellers of linseed oil apparently are still willing to hold excess oil beyond the current takings without making any strong effort to move additional material at concessions. Tone is steady. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 12.4c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.3c.; drums, less than car lots, 13.7c.

London, Oct. 9.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—Scarcity of soybean meal keeps the demand for linseed meal snappy and all offerings for near shipment are taken promptly. Crushers have only an occasional car to sell for shipment up to the end of the current year and are not pressing offers for shipment up to the end of March. A liberal percentage of the prospective output of January, February and March already has been contracted for. Buyers are much more anxious to trade than are sellers.

Shipping instructions are prompt and out movement is heavy. Mills are moving virtually all of their current make and the accumulation here is moderate to light.

Quotations on October-December shipment nominally $33 per ton, for January-March shipment, $33.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942.	1941.
This week.....	10,520,000	9,160,000
Since Sept. 1.....	70,280,000	59,382,000

Chicago, Oct. 9.—General strength is noted in linseed meal, with buyers in some cases scouting the market for additional material without developing much additional interest from sellers. Resellers are generally in firm position. Ruling prices are:—Round lote, $34 per ton, nominal; car lots, $34 to $35; less than car lots, $36 to $37.

Linseed Meal.—A steady tone prevailed here, quotations being held at previous levels. A fair movement noted.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed prices were irregular in domestic markets last week, changes being rather narrow. Receipts and offerings larger. Cash trade more active.

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—Demand for local cash flaxseed offerings improved considerably when an elevator interest stepped into the market to buy enough seed to fill a 200,000 bushel boat on the way up the lakes to Duluth. Local crushers continued to buy steadily, and prices gained about a cent on lower grade quality, particularly the Southern grown type. Northern seed continues to show superior quality and is in good demand. Montana is selling flax to Pacific Coast mills, another factor that tended to tighten up the market as compared with futures. General tone strong and heavier offerings met with

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ready outlet. Average moisture test was higher but did not increase as much as most crushers expected.

Local elevator stocks decreased 125,000 bushels in four days, compared with an increase of 5,000 bushels a year ago. Trade in futures varied. Crushers were steady buyers and recovering of hedges helped to widen the demand. Country hedging pressure was a little stronger.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$2.40	$2.46¾	$2.50
Monday	2.40	2.46	2.49½
Tuesday	2.40	2.46½	2.49½
Wednesday	2.41¾	2.46¾	2.50
Thursday	2.40¾	2.46¾	2.50
Friday	2.48	2.45	2.48

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
This week	971,600	416,000	218,400	38,400
Since Sept. 1	8,561,600	4,643,600	833,000	503,200

Buenos Aires, Oct. 9.—Flaxseed, $1.32⅛ per bushel. Exports this week, 20,000 bushels to the Continent (Spain). Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United States	9,211,000	16,346,000
United Kingdom	1,790,000	1,904,000
Continent	564,000	977,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	126,000	1,321,000
Totals	11,691,000	20,548,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	25,393,000
Previous week	25,393,000
Last year	20,669,000

Hull, Oct. 9.—Flaxseed, Calcutta, £22¼ per ton; Bombay £25.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures dull in the local markets. Crude oil and other cottonseed products generally firm in the South.

Cottonseed Oil. — The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained dull last week and there was an absence of developments of striking interest. There were few transactions. The open interest in the market on October 7 was only 100 contracts. Crude oil was steady or firm in Southern markets. Sales were apparently smaller than in the previous week but this was attributed to the reserved attitude of sellers rather than to a lack of buying interest. Many of the mills are reported to have sold their output fairly well ahead.

Products which compete with cottonseed oil were generally firm. Offerings of soybean, crude and peanut oils continued light and such transactions as were noted in these commodities were at ceiling prices. The movement of soybeans and peanuts to the mills was still said to be below expectations for this period of the year. An advance of 90c. per 100 pounds in the ceiling prices for lard was regarded as a bullish development.

Marketing of hogs in parts of the West showed some increase and a further expansion in the movement is expected in the not distant future. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended October 3 averaged 230 pounds against 229 pounds in the previous week. Deliveries to the United Nations on lease-lend account up to September 1 included 636,638,470 pounds of lard, 28,109,000 pounds of soybeans, 7,698,277 pounds of margarin and 1,073,210 pounds of tallow. Weather and crop news from the cotton belt was mainly favorably.

The government monthly cotton crop report put the indicated yield as of October 1 at 13,818,000 bales against 14,028,000 bales in September, and a production last year of 10,744,000 bales. The quantity of cotton ginned to October 1 was 5,009,180 bales against 4,713,059 bales last year.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 5 to October 9, inclusive, comprised 12 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	13.65	13.65	13.73@13.90
May	13.75	13.75	13.80@13.95
October	13.70	13.61	13.66@13.95
December	13.65	13.65	13.71@13.80

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Cottonseed oil is holding comparatively firm, with inquiry for additional active and the general outlook rather healthy. Ruling prices are:—Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Oct. 9.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 49s. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 38s.

Cake and Meal.—A steady or firm tone was reported in Southern markets. The movement in some sections increased.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—October 7

When quoted, prime crude cottonseed oil is at ceiling price. Meal is quoted at $35.30 to $35.60 for 8 percent.

The peanut crop is late and quotations for meal are $35.10 per ton for November.

Memphis—October 8

Crude cottonseed oil steady. Continued scattered sales at 12⅝c., Valley basis. Mills comfortably sold ahead. Meal, 41 percent, $35.50 per ton, Memphis. Bulk cake, 41 percent, $31.30 per ton, Valley basis. To certain Northwestern states West of the Mississippi River, the government will allow mills a refund of $1.50 per ton on shipments of cottonseed meal in order to increase consumption in those states. Increased trading has now taken place. Hulls in good demand at $5.50 to $6 per ton, mill points. Peanut oil in demand at the ceiling price of 13c. Peanut meal, 45 percent, $34.80 per ton, Southeast mills, October shipment. Peanut mills apparently sold ahead of receipts. Soybean meal continues to sell at floor prices for several months ahead; bulk quoted $30 per ton. Soybean oil seems well sold ahead to January at the ceiling price of 11¾c. per pound. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Oct. 1	Oct. 8
October	$35.25@—	$35.00@35.50
December	33.75@—	35.40@35.75

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—Production curtailed sharply by scarcity of basic material. Inquiries noted but no transactions.

Castor Oil.—Inquiries from cosmetic makers and other consumers received in fair volume. Market firm.

Coconut Oil.—Raw material scarce and fatty acid quotations mainly nominal. Inquiries noted.

Cottonseed Oil.—Fairly active demand in some quarters though consumers not inclined to purchase ahead. Tone steady.

Linseed Oil.—Resin makers in market for moderate lots. Quotations maintained.

Palm Oil.—Increased inquiry from soap makers and producers of specialties. Tone firm.

Stearic Acid.—Steady movement on contracts and new orders. Raw material in light supply and firm. August stearic acid production 3,414,000 pounds; consumption 1,763,000 pounds. Factory and warehouse stocks close of August 9,843,000 pounds.

Tall Oil. — Production moving steadily into consuming channels on contracts. New business fairly active. Market firm.

Chicago—October 9

The fatty acids market is continuing to hold steady, with volume apparently making a good comparison with earlier periods. Offerings are not large. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar, 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankca,; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Local market firm in company with primary situation. Offerings for shipment reported light. Inquiries noted.

Menhaden.—Refined oil remained firm. Spot supplies light. Fair inquiry though customers not inclined to purchase in advance of immediate needs. Little change in fishing returns.

Sardine.—Local refined oil quotations maintained at former levels. Tone firm. Demand generally limited to small lots for prompt shipment.

Whale.—Refined oil in light supply. Market firm though quiet.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—Oct. 7

Some further sales of crude menhaden oil have been made in the past week down the Chesapeake Bay to the government purchasing organization, at the ceiling of 8.4c. per pound, which, figuring the gallon at 7½ pounds, makes the price per gallon, the standard of measurement in this area, 63c. against 8.6c. per pound, basis Baltimore. Meanwhile, the activities of the fishing boats operated by concerns located down the lower Chesapeake Bay are being reduced with every indication that operations will be suspended entirely weeks before the usual time, as a result largely of the action of the government in taking over boats. One large company at Reedeville, for instance, is left with only one free craft, while another company retains control of two, mainly in consideration of a pledge to send these bottoms to North Carolina waters to carry on there. This is also the position of another Reedeville company, which plans to keep two boats going in North Carolina when the fishing there assumes former proportions. At present little is being done, since the fish have not yet moved down to that area. Of course, the fishing off the Florida coast is still halted because of the absence of the fish schools. The price of refined oil stands at 10.9c. per pound for presses and light bleached at 11.9c. per pound.

San Francisco—October 7

A few tankcars of crude California sardine oil were moved this week at 63c. per gallon, following earlier business at 62c. Bids of 62c. are said to be present, but producers aren't interested, apparently. Fishing has been poor, owing to the full moon, but is now picking up again; some good returns were noted during the last two or three nights both in the north and San Pedro, where the southern season opened October 1.

The California Sardine Institute's report for the week ending October 1 was not complete as to figures, but apparently the catch at this time is approximately 40,000 tons behind last year.

Waxes

Controls by the Federal government in the interest solely of the war program has made business in waxes one of the most trying and discouraging branches of commerce at this time. Inability to replace at prices permitting profits to importers on sales either prior or after arrival has reduced local activity well below the normal volume of transactions. Price-wise, the market is completely dominated by the price limitations enforced as "requests" by the Office of Price Administration. Foreign prices permit of no shading of local schedules.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Ceiling prices continued to rule. Tone firm. Frequent inquiries noted but business curtailed by light offerings. August production, other than wool, 40,056,000 pounds; July, 44,891,000 pounds. August consumption 45,053,000 pounds; July, 38,765,000 pounds.

Lard.—Cash demand stimulated by advance of 90c. per 100 pounds in ceiling prices effective October 13. Market firm. Hog receipts somewhat larger and further increase in marketing expected in near future. Increase in hog weights also anticipated. August lard production, including neutral and rendered pork fat, 124,248,000 pounds; July, 152,254,000 pounds.

Stearin. — Offerings generally light. Inquiry fairly active. Tone firm. August edible animal stearin production 5,199,000 pounds; July, 3,964,000 pounds. August consumption, 5,406,000 pounds; July, 4,041,000 pounds.

Tallow. — Producers generally well employed with deliveries on unfilled

—*Continued on page 70*

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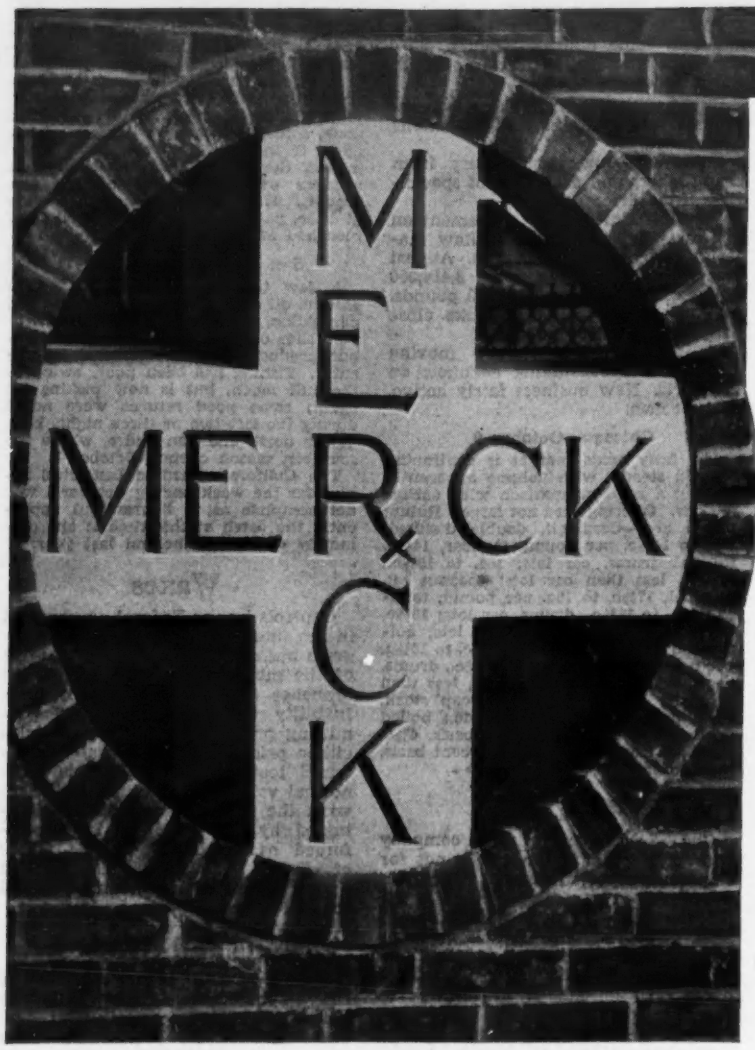

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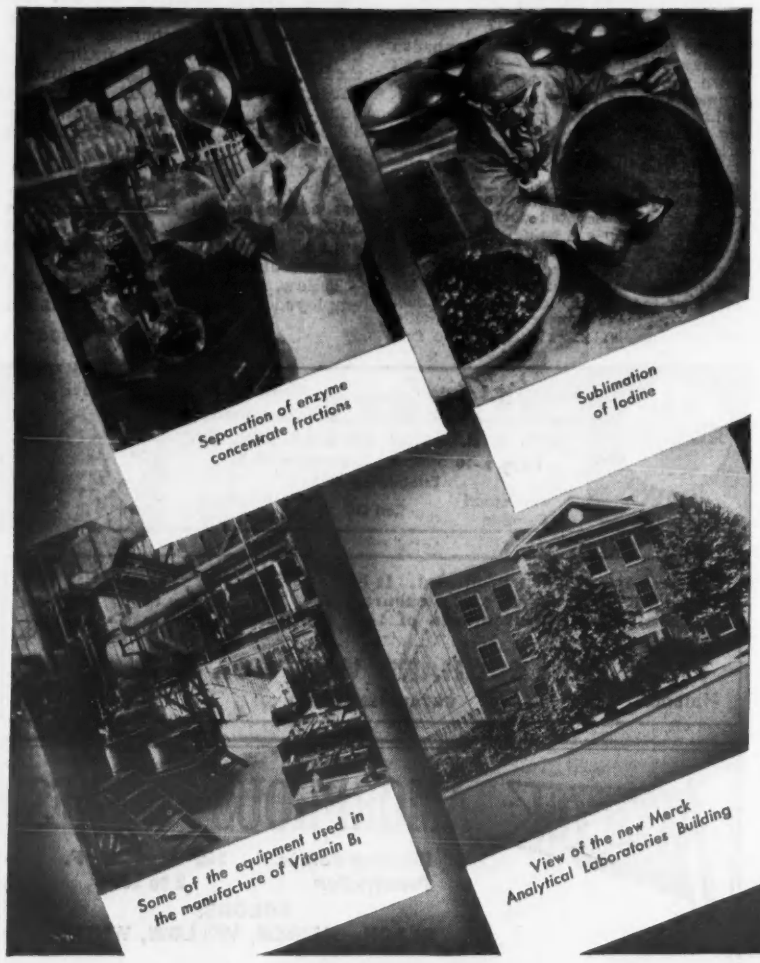
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Sulfathiazole and Phenobarbital Sell at Declines—Ceilings on Butyl Solvents in Effect—WPB Delegates Authority to Narcotic Bureau—U. S. Gold Mines Closed

Important developments and events were sprinkled liberally and broadly over the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week. The Federal government issued numerous pronouncements affecting the market structure. Phenobarbital and sulfathiazole were reduced and a rise in prices on all silver salts—about five and a fraction cents per ounce on silver nitrate—was almost ready for announcement. Industrial alcohol users gave evidence of fighting hard for exemption from the pending rise in revenue taxes on alcohol. And two South American botanicals—rhatany root and sassafras bark—held promise as sources yielding tannic acid. This promise is discussed in the Botanical Drug market box, page 57.

The War Production delegated its authority over all narcotics to the Bureau of Narcotics, Tresaury Department, which will control production, manufacture, distribution and use of narcotic drugs.

Ceiling prices set October 3 on butyl alcohol and acetate were being shaded by the producers. That on acetone became the going market. Unofficial clarification of the WPB recent allocation order on ammonia salts said that unless allocation be specifically directed by the Director General of Industry Operations, makers may do business as before. Finally, the Treasury Department closed domestic gold mines to divert labor and equipment to nonferrous mines. Production of gold salts is not likely to be affected.

Acetaldehyde.—Trade along fairly broad lines. Some signs of expansion in requirements. Prices display substantial firmness. Little competition.

Acetamide.—Moving steadily, but in quiet fashion. Deliveries in fair shape.

Scheele The Magnificent

He was a Swede named Carl Wilhelm Scheele, born in Stralsund, Pomerania, in 1742, and died in his apothecary shop in Koping, Sweden, in 1789. But before his death he accumulated a magnificent record of chemical discoveries, probably the greatest attributable to one man.

At fourteen he was apprenticed to the apothecary Bauch in Gothenburg. At twenty-two he went to work for the pharmacist Karlstrom in Malmo, from whence he went to Stockholm and worked for the apothecary Scharenburg.

His amazing career of chemical discovery began in Stockholm when his study of cream of tartar led to his discovery of tartaric acid. He also isolated phosphoric acid from bones, and in 1771 discovered hydrofluoric acid, which he got from fluorspar.

The year 1774 found him at Upsala, where he came under the influence of Torald Bergmann, first to write chemical reactions in a primative manner. Working under this patron and adviser Scheele, between 1774 and 1775, ran up the following amazing achievements.

He discovered and identified potash permanganate, manganese dioxide, barium oxide, chlorine, arsenic acid, hydrogen sulphide, the arsenical pigment called Scheele's green, molybdic acid, benzoic acid, and oxygen.

During his closing years of life in Koping, Sweden, he added to his already monumental record by making lactic acid, and separating and identifying glycerin as a by-product of the making of lead plaster. He discovered citric, malic, gallic, oxalic, uric, and mucic acids, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzoate, amyl alcohol ,and hydrocyanic acid.

Tradition has it that this giant of the 18th century world of chemistry died in his laboratory through the accidental sniff of hydrocyanic acid—the most deadly product of his genius.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Phenobarbital, 50c. per lb.
Sulfathiazole, $1 per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
237.1	237.1	237.1	222.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Prices steady to firm. Lack sign of early change.

Acetanilide.—Demand very good. Some seasonal improvement in prompt and later request. Prices well stabilized. Stocks on conservative side.

Acetoacetanilide.—Demand routine, but in excellent volume. Steady undertones and firm prices, all quarters.

Acetone.—Office of Price Administration ceiling 7c. per pound, tanks; drums, carlots, 8½c.; less than carlots, 9c. Ends long period of uncertainty concerning what would be done. Brings all sellers to common price basis. Previous report of tanks at 14¾c. typographical error.

Acetophenetidin.—Very steady market. Consumption well up to normal. Signs of some expansion noted. Prices apparently well stabilized.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—No surplus of stocks. Real needs being met well by leading producers. New business difficult to place. Little material in hands of outsiders.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Consumption shows no signs of diminishing. Larger production scheduled. Declared to be sufficient to ease tight supply position. Values highly favorable for buyers. Office of War Information reports August lend-lease deliveries on docks totaled 9,330 pounds.

Acid, Benzoic.—Stocks conservative. Ready market for current volume production. USP item in especially active request. Prices steady to firm on well stabilized base.

Acid, Boric.—Some gains in consumption reported. Stockpiles grow under permission of War Production Board. Buyers' requirements filled with reasonable promptness.

Acid, Cacodylic.—Steady to firm. No unsual consuming request. Most requirements met promptly. Prices quiet, but seemingly steady.

Acid, Camphoric.—Seasonable request gains moderately. No surplus supply. Many former sellers report no stocks. Prices strong.

Acid, Citric.—Federal government's takings keeping stocks at much reduced level. Only portion regular consumer requirements to be delivered during last quarter of year. Producers apportion supplies equitably.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Interest shown in substitutes not surprising. Office of War Information says August lend-lease deliveries on the docks totaled 206,184 pounds.

Acid, Fumaric.—Call rather irregular last week. Market called a trifle spotty. No change expected in prices at early date.

Acid, Gallic.—Dearth of stocks continues. Likely to continue unless new sources develop in raw material supplies. Prices strong. No competition locally.

Acid, Hydriodic. — Well stabilized under influence of satisfactory position, raw materials. Demand about normal. Lacking feature. Prices firm.

Acid, Hydrobromic.—Demand rather light. Mainly of jobbing persuasion. Deliveries very satisfactory. No surplus supply.

Acid, Hypophosphorus.—Trade still conservative. Jobbing orders the rule. Undertone generally steady to firm. Well maintained prices.

Acid, Lactic.—Broader consumption, U.S.P. acid, noted. Very firm position. Sellers report conservative stock reserves. Inquiry improves.

Acid, Mandelic.—Prompt deliveries on very good basis. Reserves care well for any likely expansion of demand. Quotations steady to firm, all quarters.

Acid, Muriatic.—Sellers of chemically pure item say trade is slow. Arises in routine channels of consumption. Prices show no unsettlement.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Larger consumption would find prompt buyers. Low prices stimulating demand. Signs suggest continuation of values in favor of buyers.

Acid, Nicotinic Amide. — Fundamentally in same position as acid, nicotinic, next above.

Acid, Nitric.—The C. P. acid in irregular request. Small orders the rule. Values fully maintained. Little competition.

Acid, Paraminobenzoic.—Consumption excellent. Good volume of routine orders, each of moderate size. Quotations steady to firm.

Acid, Phosphoric. — Undiminished interest in U.S.P. acid. Volume proves excellent supporter of values. Stocks not exceptional but apparently sufficient.

Acid, Pyrogallic. — Underproduction and super demand prevail in market subject to insufficient raw material. Prices naturally strong.

Acid, Salicylic. — Reserves conservative. Expansion of production difficult. Due to raw material insufficiencies. Demand compares satisfactorily with recent weekly volume.

Acid, Sulphuric.—No letting down in very good call for chemically pure acid. Producers' stocks not excessive. Very firm market in all respects.

Acid, Tannic.—See box, Botanical Drug Market, concerning raw material with high tannin content but not used much in past. Scarcity would seem to make welcome almost any reasonably high tannin bearing raw material. Strong prices and demand for acid.

Acid, Tartaric. — Strong market plagued by low volume of stocks and high volume of demand, plus minimum supplies raw material.

Adeps Lanae.—Market gains in inquiry and sales. Generally steadier position. Lessened tendency to shade quotations. Firmer undertones developing.

Agar.—Market subject to almost token supply on spot. No chance to build inventories yet. Price situation held stable by government edict.

Alcohol.—No stone unturned if slightest chance for larger production exists. Latest development is conversion of sugar refineries to alcohol production. Result of government program of concentrating sugar refining in fewer plants. Signs of real fight to free industrial consumers from pending revenue tax. Reported last week tax paid cost of tankcar around $22,000 against actual alcohol value of about $1,100. Some not losing sight of fact Treasury needs every dollar obtainable. Accounts for Treasury opposition to proposed exemption of industrial users.

Aloin.—Absorption of production steady. Prevents weakening of price schedule. Cost of raw material added influence toward price stability. Demand good.

Ammonia Salts.—War Production Board says unless manufacturer who buys ammonia and produces salts received specific instructions from Director General for Industry Operations as to deliveries, producer is privileged to carry on his business in manner prevailing before recent allocation order of WPB.

Amyl Acetate.—Excellent consumption. War needs boost takings of buyers. Most needs being met on fairly prompt basis. Steady prices.

Amyl Alcohol.—Broader flow of orders to spot. Strengthens already firm market undertone. Values definitely on firm side.

Amyl Butyrate.—Good inquiry and volume of consuming orders contributes much to current price stability. Competition little in evidence.

Amyl Chlorides.—Business satisfactory. Has very steady quality as consumption remains at fairly high figures. Undertones firm.

Amyl Ether.—Values show stability. Sustained by excellence of demand and moderate size of stocks held by distributors.

Amyl Nitrite.—Movement moderate but volume holds steady. Undertones firm. No surplus stocks, any quarter. Outlook favorable for future.

Amylene.—Confirmation of prices indicates complete stabilization of this product. No surplus in distributors' hands.

Antipyrene.—Firm position. Demand moves to slightly higher levels. Undertones gain strength. Prices hold unchanged.

Apomorphine.—Real needs being met promptly. Volume not unusual. Strategic stocks, raw material, increased by recent arrivals.

Arecoline.—Believed present production capacities sufficient that no real need go unsatisfied. Prices show remarkable stability. Little competition possible.

Barbital.—Prices have held stable since 1939. Current conditions suggest no early change in values. Demand very satisfactory. Stocks in fair shape.

Barium Sulphate.—Good call for X-ray item finds producers making prompt deliveries in full volume. Undertones steady to firm.

Berberine.—Very firm. Price range wide, according to producer. Stocks short, numerous quarters. One has fair supply.

Betanaphthol.—All varieties firm to strong. Demand par excellence. Prices show stability with no signs of early shift in values.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Conditions change little. Stocks in good reserve. Expansion of demand unlikely to cause difficulty regarding producers' ability to deliver.

Borax.—Situation reflects great stability. Stock piles grow under Federal permission. No shortages in sight now. Prices stabilized.

Bromine and Bromides.—No recession in consumption. Production moves promptly to hands of manufacturing consumers. Needs run to high total. Prices show rock-like stability.

Brucine.—Article actually short, spot. Little chance to increase supply. Imported material finds ready buyers. Prices strong. Almost nominal with producers.

Butyl Alcohol.—Normal article ceiled by Office of Price Administration. Tanks, 14¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15¼c.; less car lots, 15¾c. Clarifies long foggy situation regarding price intentions of OPA. Producers quote below ceiling; see Prices Current.

Butyl Acetate.—OPA ceils prices at 14¾c. per pound, tanks; drums, car lots, 15¾c.; less car lots, 16¼c. Clears up position of some uncertainty during period OPA studied price position. Producers quote under ceiling; see Prices Current.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—No recession in consumer interest. Little increase, available supplies. Undertones and prices very firm.

Caffeine.—Seasonable increase in demand for citrated item. Gains substantial. All kinds caffeine show market price strength under excellent request.

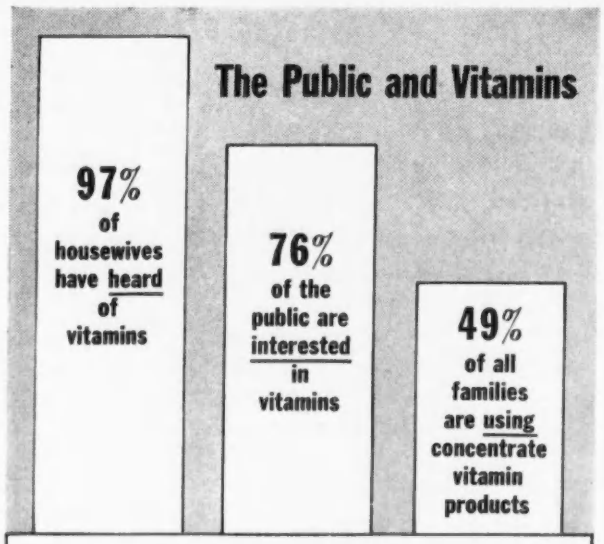
Calcium Gluconate.—Volume at excellent levels. Market undertones freshen under active trading. Prices have rock-ribbed stability at moment.

Calcium Mandelate.—Deliveries on very good basis. Promptness keeps consumer needs well covered. Prices

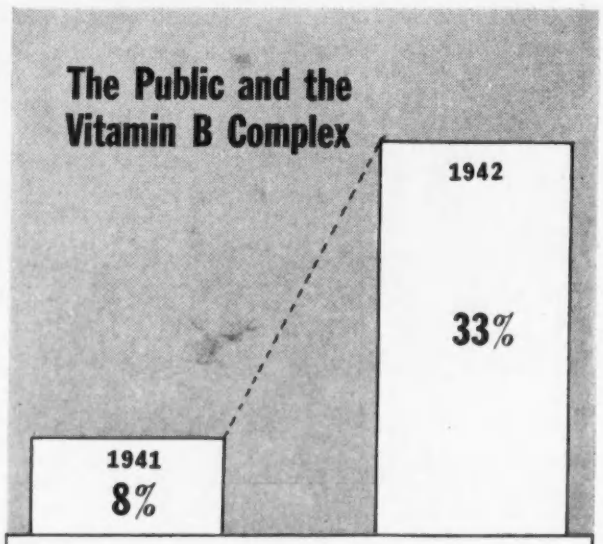
Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

What Does the Public Think About Vitamins, the B Complex and Yeast?

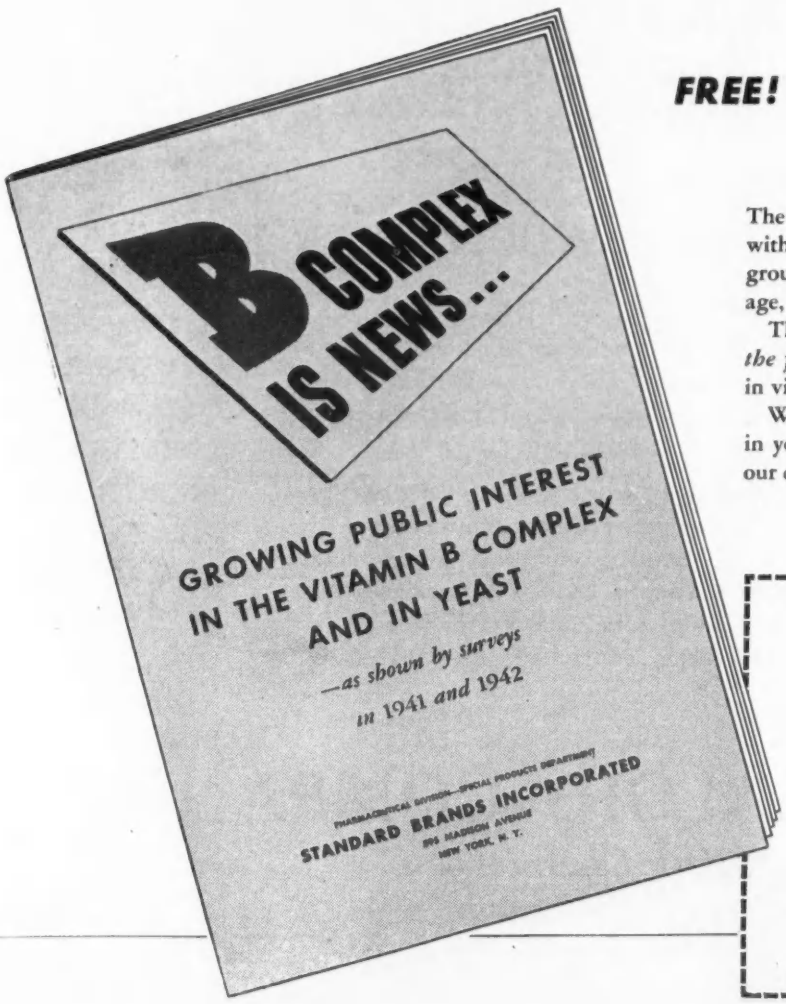
Here is information, reported by authoritative surveys, of great importance to you and your products. Shown here are two of the significant facts included in the FREE booklet below.


The Public and Vitamins
97% of housewives have heard of vitamins
76% of the public are interested in vitamins
49% of all families are using concentrate vitamin products

Surveys indicate that one out of every two families is actually using concentrated vitamin products. Three out of every four consumers have a real interest in vitamins! And practically everyone has at least heard of them.



Surveys indicate that today there are actually four times as many people who know about the Vitamin B Complex as did a year ago. All signs indicate this knowledge is growing steadily.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on firm basis. Little competition locally.

Calcium Pantotheanate.—Very firm at 50c. per gram in 100 gram bottles. Consumer interest at white heat. Deliveries subject to some delay.

Calcium Sulphocarbolate.—No surplus stocks on spot. Sellers show reserve in accepting new business. Values free from any sign of fluctuation.

Castor Oil.—Strong market. Deliveries depend on producers' ability to get steady flow, raw material. Consumption running to excellent totals. Medicinal requirements met without control of Federal authority as regards allocation.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Castor oil orders continue moderately good, and supplies seem reasonably adequate. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codeine.—Seasonal pickup in demand noted. Gain moderate. Market will stabilize under close Federal and producer controls. Care used to avoid dearth of supplies. War Production Board delegates authority to allocate narcotics. Nor resides in Bureau of Narcotics. See complete story elsewhere, this issue.

Codliver Oil.—Demand very good. Stocks definitely conservative. At least 50 percent Icelandic production went to Britain. More tendency in Iceland to press sales of reserves to this country.

Creosote.—Supplies to meet needs of heaviest consumption season not encouraging. Close to real scarcity prevails. Market holds strong undertone.

Ephedrine.—Synthetic article moving in larger volume. Natural article has too high production cost to compete steadily with synthetic material. Stocks in fair shape.

Furfural. — Intimately connected with synthetic rubber program. No price control by OPA on raw materials. Consumption excellent.

Fish Liver Oils.—Slow market. Official prices being shaded substantially. Buying in conservative volume. Lacks pressure sufficient to snap market out of lethargy. Office of War Information says August lend-lease deliveries on docks were 375,381 pounds Vitamin A oil.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Sales of shark liver oil continue light. Only steady buyer appears to be the government. Pharmaceutical manufacturers and others draw upon inventories secured at high prices. General situation easy.

Glycerin.—Consumption proceeding at high volume. War requirements take heavily of production. Price position holds without change, despite long expected action on possible rollback by Office of Price Administration. No confirmed information regarding probable production from petroleum. Perfected process and small plant ready on Pacific Coast.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Demand for glycerin satisfied. Tone firm. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Gold.—Treasury to stop buying domestic gold. Domestic mines to close. To divert workers and equipment to non-ferrous mining. Treasury to continue buying foreign-mined gold. Government gold holdings $22,000,000,000. Crisis rising in South Dakota at Homestake mine, nation's largest producer. All gold salts in firm to strong, well stabilized position.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Needs being met without creation of surplus. Consumption higher. Prices very firm under almost total absence of competition.

Iodine and Iodides.—Strong, stable position. Future requirements believed well protected. Agents Chilean producers created excellent strategic reserve. Iodides moving briskly at full prices.

Hyoscine. — Domestic production meeting home requirements fairly well. Strong position results from comparatively high production cost.

Hyoscyamine. — Reserves believed sufficient to assure fair supply to nation during current crisis. Acute shortage relieved by long-term planning and maturity of plans.

Magnesia.—Business rises moderately. Inquiries and orders up. Call finds producers equipped to make rea-

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INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY

Manufacturing Chemists

TIPTON INDIANA U. S. A.

sonably prompt deliveries. Prices quiet, but very steady.

Mannitol.—Leading producer meeting heavy demand incident to war program. Price position distinctive for complete current stability.

Mercurials.—Movement steady and in excellent volume. Output taken promptly. Accumulation of important surplus unlikely. Sufficient raw material reaching leading mercurial makers.

Methanol.—High volume consumption pressed productive capacity of nation. Buyers waiting for every gallon forthcoming. Undertone of market strong. Open market orders for small lots important factor.

Methylene Blue.—Numerous open market orders appear. Many seeking names of producers. Situation definitely firm with prices rigid and completely stabilized voluntarily for many months.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Producers indicate steady flow new business. No surplus stocks at present. War needs take production promptly and in full measure. Prices firm, steady.

Morphine.—WPB delegates to Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, all its authority over production, manufacture, distribution and use of narcotic drugs.

Opium.—All authority of WPB over production, manufacture, distribution, and use of narcotic drugs delegated to Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department.

Phenobarbital.—Lower. Price, 100 pounds, spot or contract, $3.50 per pound.

Quicksilver.—Excellent production. Government takes all promptly. Ceiling prices occasionally shaded on Pacific Coast. No spot surplus. Only small lots available for open market trade.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Purchasing of quicksilver continues, although demand isn't running high as last month when very large sales were made. Shipments against previous sales good. Quotation, $192 per flask, scaling downward as quantities involved increase.

Quinine.—Reported Federal government toying with idea of making civilian population use totaquin in place of quinine. Need to conserve quinine for military establishment forcing developments.

Resorcinol. — Reasonable activity but no large volume in spot market. Producers' prices confirmed in firm, unchanged position.

Rice Bran.—Concentrate priced at 79c. per pound f.o.b. works. Finds place in general vitamin picture.

Rochelle Salt.—More than ordinary demand reaches some houses. Distributors of producers' supplies find rise in interest. Makers report firm to strong position. Stocks moderate.

Saccharin. — Consumption running to excellent totals. Producers' position indicates fine accomplishment in meeting rise in demand while holding prices stabilized. Little available out of firsthands.

Salol.—Not too much reserve supply available. Consumption holds stocks to moderate limits. Demand very steady. All needs met thus far.

Sanguinarine Nitrate.—Very good stocks available at $3.75 per ounce. Meets fair consumer request.

Santonin.—Reserves conservative. Hoped that Winter bring some accumulation of producers' stocks to meet huge demand likely to rise in Spring.

Seidlitz Mixture.—No surplus stocks held by producers. Doing good job in keeping fairly even with actual consuming needs of moment. Little chance to increase reserves, due raw material position.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report, on nitrate in 250-ounce quantities—500 ounces would cost ¼c. less—together with comparative price on silver bullion in New York and London, was as follows:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	*Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Monday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Thursday	26⅞	44¾	23½
Friday	26⅞	44¾	23½

* Based on bullion at 35⅛c. per ounce.

Soda Benzoate.—Considering season, current movement maintained comparatively high total. Production maintained well. Undertones steady to firm.

Soda Bicarbonate. — Interest in smaller lots, USP goods, excellent. Inquiries and actual sales gain considerably. Price position reveals strength.

Soda Citrate.—Stocks kept low by scarcity of citric acid available for processing this item. Deliveries fair, considering general position.

Soda Mandelate.—Reserves in very good shape. Leading producers meet orders on basis of reasonably prompt deliveries. Stabilization of prices evident.

Strychnine.—Potentially much stronger. Maintenance of production likely so long as possible import raw material remains. War events could end shipments quickly.

Sulfanilamide.—Military establishment requirements running high. Met completely to date. Civilians get fair allocation of output.

Sulfathiazole.—Reduced sharply as production reduced costs. No advantage taken of heavy consumtpion. Prices: — 1,000-pound lots, $4 per pound; 500 pounds, $4.10; 100 pounds, $4.15; 25 pounds, $4.30; 1 to 5 pounds, $4.45 to $4.50.

Tartar Emetic.—Strong based on raw material insufficiencies. Large orders subject to scaling down. Prices strongly supported by current requirements.

Thiamin Hydrochloride.—Office of War Information says August deliveries of lend-lease goods on docks totaled 5,738 pounds.

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Chemical Engineering Course Is Expanded

—Continued from page 3

plication of chemical and physical principles to engineering practice. The transformation of a process which is on a purely laboratory scale into a large industry requires a special kind of scientific planning and procedure. This partakes equally of the character of engineering expertness and expertness in chemical production and manipulation. All of the huge manufacturing processes which involve the production of dyes, of refined oil and oil products, of plastics, manufacturing chemicals, and a thousand other items of a similar nature are really based on the combined principles of engineering and chemistry.

These developments have within the last few years led a number of institutions of higher training to establish departments or schools of chemical engineering which would give the trainees the benefit of knowledge and skill of the combined engineering and chemical nature required in them. No person trained only in chemistry or only in engineering is quite equal to these tasks and must, if he enters such industries as those mentioned, make up his deficiencies at some time or other before he can be a useful chemical engineer.

While we have offered at the University of California much of the training which a chemical engineer requires, and in a very effective manner, it has been left to the individual student to choose these courses so that he could get a well-balanced training on both the engineering side and the chemical side. Now, however, that we have coordinated the several courses in engineering and chemistry so that a student wishing to become a chemical engineer after graduating with a bachelor's degree either in chemistry or in engineering may obtain guidance and a definite program of work to meet his objective, we feel that we have accomplished a highly constructive task.

The work offered for the master's degree in chemical engineering will be under the guidance of an interdepartmental committee appointed by the graduate council for the coordination of the work in chemistry and engineering leading to the degree in question and for guiding and advising students, and comprising Morrough P. O'Brien, B.S., professor of mechanical engineering, chairman; Leewellyn M. K. Boelter, M.S., professor of mechanical engineering; Lionel H. Duschak, Ph.D., professor of metallurgy; William F. Giauque, Ph.D., professor of chemistry; Axel R. Olson, Ph.D., professor of chemistry; Merle Randall, Ph.D., professor of chemistry; Wendell M. Latimer, Ph.D., professor of chemistry and dean of the College of Chemistry; Donald H. McLaughlin, Ph.D., professor of mining and dean of the College of Engineering.

Detailed information respecting the new chemical engineering program is provided in the university's new graduate announcement in engineering subjects which is on the press.

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Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Toronto, Can.

Mercury Industry Advisory Committee Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

War Production Board announced the appointment October 9 of an advisory committee for the mercury producers industry. R. J. Lund, chief, miscellaneous minerals branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

B. C. Austin, president, B. C. Austin & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Worthen Bradley, president, Bradley Mining Company, San Francisco, Calif.; H. W. Gould, president, New Idria Quicksilver Company, San Francisco, Calif.; A. E. Humphreys, president, Humphreys Gold Corporation, Denver, Colo.; W. W. Kelly, president, Texas Mercury Company, Study Butte (Brewster county), Texas; F. Eugene Newbold, president, New Almaden Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. K. Requa, president, Idaho Almaden Mines Company, Weiser, Idaho; H. D. Tudor, president, Mercury Mines, San Francisco, Calif.; and S. H. Willison, vice-president, House Heaven Mines, Inc., Portland, Ore.

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Winthrop Chemical Names C.M. Suter Research Head

Dr. Chester M. Suter, professor of organic chemistry at Northwestern University and chairman of its department of chemistry, has been appointed as director of chemical research for the Winthrop Chemical Company. He assumes his new duties immediately at the company's research laboratories at Rensselaer, N. Y.

Born in Dunnell, Minn., on December 13, 1902, he received his A. B. in 1923 from Southwestern College, his M. S. in 1926 and his Ph.D. in 1927 from the University of Kansas. Dr. Suter spent the next year at Yale University as Metz Fellow with Professor Treat B. Johnson, and thereafter became associated with Northwestern.

Dr. Suter is a member of the American Chemical Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

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Alcohol Quota Violator Penalized by War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

The Halitosine Company, St. Louis, Mo., manufacturer of mouth washes, rubbing alcohol and other similar products, has been penalized for the acceptance of restricted alcohols in excess of the quantities established as its quotas by General Preference Order M-30. Suspension Order S-92, announced by the War Production Board, charges that the Halitosine Company took deliveries of approximately 1,900 gallons of ethyl alcohol and 1,800 gallons of isopropyl alcohol in excess of permitted amounts, during the first calendar quarter of 1942. The penalty order reduces the company's normal quota for the coming three months by 150 percent of the amount which it had accepted illegally.

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Mich. Drug, Cosmetic Ass'n To Hear Brooks, Mayham

The Allied Drug and Cosmetic Association of Michigan will hold a special meeting in the Detroit Leland hotel October 14. Herman Brooks, president, and S. L. Mayham, secretary, of the Toilet Goods Association, New York, will be the guest speakers. The meeting will start at 6 p.m. A film telling the story of black market operation in England will be shown. Manufacturers of toilet goods and allied lines are invited.

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Trade Briefs

Synthetic camphor is now being made in Madras by Deccan Chemicals, Ltd., according to a press dispatch from India.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, in volume 14, No. 4 of its publication *Synthetic Organic Chemicals*, the feature article "Formation and Properties of Alkanesulphonic Acids."

Glycerin sufficient to make 13,000,000 pounds of gun powder would be made available if every housewife in the country saves as little as four ounces of waste cooking weekly.

Arrowroot production in Australia is being rapidly increased in order to meet urgent wartime demands for this product, which, in addition to other uses, is employed in making mucilage.

T.G.A. Sets Meeting Date

The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., has set May 4 and 5 as dates for the 1943 annual convention. The convention will be in New York City, the hotel to be selected by the convention committee. L. R. Root of Scovill Manufacturing Company has been appointed chairman of the convention committee.

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Obituaries

Joseph E. Lockwood

Joseph E. Lockwood, long prominent in the naval stores industry, died in his home in Savanah, Ga., October 3. He was eighty-one years of age.

Born in North Wilton, Conn., Mr. Lockwood had been variously engaged in the machinery, electrical, engineering and utilities fields until 1908, when he entered the naval stores industry through his employment by banking interests to investigate and assist in perfecting the process which had been invented by Homer T. Yaryan, Toledo, Ohio, for extracting rosin and turpentine from fat pine stump and wastewood.

Joseph E. Lockwood

With the organization of the Yaryan Naval Stores Company in 1909, Mr. Lockwood was named general manager and directed the erection of the company's plants at Gulport, Miss., and Brunswick, Ga. He remained with the Yaryan company until 1914, when he temporarily severed his connection with the naval stores industry. Early in 1920 he rejoined the Yaryan company and later in the same year, when the Yaryan company was taken over in 1920 by Hercules, Mr. Lockwood was made manager of naval stores sales with his office in Wilmington. At one time he served as assistant to the general manager of the Hercules naval stores department. He resigned in 1932 and established his home in Savanah, where he opened an office as a naval stores consultant.

In 1935 he aided the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in the compliation of statistical reports, and recently spent several months in Washington assisting in a survey of naval stores producing costs, marketing and price conditions for the Office of Price Administration.

Surviving are a son and a daughter.

Reginald M. Rowe

Reginald M. Rowe, assistant manager of the Atlantic branch of National Lead Company and brother of Harold Rowe, vice-president of that enterprise, died in a hospital in this city after sustaining a heart attack at the company's offices October 7. He was fifty-four years of age.

Mr. Rowe was a son of the late Reginald P. Rowe, who for many years was vice-president of National Lead Company, and manager of its Atlantic branch. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1910 and thereupon entered the employ of National Lead Company in its Atlantic factory. Later he was transferred to that company's Crooke works, and thereafter to its Bradley works, where he became superintendent. In 1925 he entered the company's Atlantic linseed oil sales department and, eight years later, was made sales manager of its dry pigments. In 1939 he was appointed assistant manager of this branch.

During World War I he had joined the Naval Aviation Corps, and was stationed successively at the Naval Ground School in Boston, Great Lakes Naval Training Base, in Chicago, and at Pensacola, Fla.

Surviving are his wife and a son.

George Stewart Davison, who served as president of the Gulf Oil Corporation from 1911 to 1929, died in Pittsburgh October 2. He was eighty-six years of age. Surviving is a son.

W. F. Gardner, district manager for the standard Oil Company of Kentucky for fifteen years, died October 3, at his residence at Sarasota, Fla., after an illness of several weeks. He was 62 years of age. He was a former president of the Kentucky Petroleum Marketers' Association.

C. E. Hutchison, long prominent in the Southern textile industry, died in Charlotte, S. C., October 2. He was eighty-one years of age.

Robert Greenleaf Leavitt, widely-known biologist and botanist, died in North Parsonfield, Me., October 2. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Ernest W. Teagle, vice-president of the Sun Oil Company of Ohio, died in Chicago October 7. He was sixty-seven years old.

Harry V. Wallace, vice-president and director of sales of the Kimble Glass Company, died recently. Mr. Wallace joined the Kimble Glass Company in 1931, after having been with the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

PRP Preference Rating Method Changed

—*Continued from page 3*

rials List is confined chiefly to raw materials.

Extending Ratings

This privilege of extending ratings provided by the regulation as now amended is, however, confined to materials which would be incorporated in the product, and may not be used for operating supplies.

The privilege of extending ratings instead of using the ratings assigned on a PRP certificate is available to PRP units, companies operating under the Production Requirements Plan, only for the fourth quarter of 1942. A PRP unit wishing to use this alternative procedure must decide to do so not later than the seventh business day after receiving its fourth-quarter PRP certificate. In that case a specific form of endorsement prescribed by the amendment regulation must be placed under the heading of section F on the certificate. No notification to the War Production Board is necessary. However, the choice must be made as to all materials other than those contained in the Materials List or none, and once made cannot be changed during the quarter.

Priorities Regulation No. 12 as amended cancels the permission formerly granted PRP units to revise their own "rating pattern" twice a month on the basis of the ratings appearing on their unfilled orders. This change becomes effective for each PRP unit when it receives its PRP certificate for the fourth quarter. Before receiving the certificate the PRP unit may continue to operate under the provisions of Regulation No. 12 before it was amended.

PRP units which have received or may receive high rated orders which would have allowed them to change their rating pattern under the old procedure may take advantage of the amendment to regulation No. 11, which permits them to extend ratings for materials not appearing on the materials list. If they decide on receipt of their PRP certificate that the ratings assigned are not sufficient to enable them to fill their rated orders.

The former procedure which allowed PRP units to do their own rerating was adopted as an emergency method in order to speed up the extension from supplier to subsupplier of the new AA ratings which were adopted last June. The bulk of this rerating has now been effected and the permission granted companies to do their own rerating is therefore withdrawn. However, PRP units which elect to extend ratings as permitted by the amendment regulation No. 11 may use the new procedure not only for old orders which have been rerated, but also for newly received orders.

Restriction on Quantities

Another important change confines restrictions on quantities of materials which may be received by a PRP unit to those on the Materials List. Hereafter a PRP unit will not be restricted by its PRP certificate in the quantities of other materials which it may receive. PRP units will, of course, remain subject to the general inventory restrictions of priorities regulation No. 1.

In some cases, however, special restrictions will be imposed in the authorizations endorsed on PRP certificates for the fourth quarter. The amended regulations provide that all such specific restrictions must be complied with and they may apply in some cases to materials other than these on the materials list.

The interim procedure for the placing of orders prior to receipt of PRP certificates for the fourth quarter is changed in an important particular. Amendment No. 4 to Priorities Regulation No. 11 which was issued September 19, 1942, provided that in ordering materials under the interim procedure PRP units could not order more of any material than they used during July and August of 1942. This restriction is removed. Also, the amendment of September 19 required PRP units to reduce their outstanding orders on October 5, even if they have not yet received their PRP certificates for the fourth quarter. The revised regulation provides, instead, that the reduction must be made within five days after receipt of the fourth quarter certificate or on October 10, whichever is later.

Reduce the Ratings

On receiving its fourth quarter certificate, a PRP unit must not only adjust its outstanding orders for materials to the amounts authorized on its PRP certificate, as previously required, but must also reduce the ratings on its outstanding orders so as to conform to the ratings assigned on its certificate if these are lower than the ratings it has previously used under the old rerating procedure.

An additional change in priorities regulation No. 3 with respect to the manner of applying and extending ratings requires a PRP unit to include on its endorsement its PRP certificate number as well as its name.

Chromium Chemical Industry Advisory Group Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of an advisory committee for the primary chromium chemical producers industry was announced October 9 by the War Production Board. J. W. Wizeman, of the Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

George A. Benington, Mutual Chemical Company of America, New York; Arthur F. Brown, Imperial Paper & Color Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Clyde Marlatt, Martin Dennis Company, Newark, N. J.; H. B. Prior, Prior Chemical Corporation, New York, and H. A. Goman, Natural Products Refining Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: August

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in August, as reported by 580 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $41,105,740. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1941, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1942.						
August	$41,105,740	$20,187,334	$16,748,036	$12,077,079	$4,670,957	$4,170,370
Total, 8 mos.	$367,333,062	$183,958,618	$143,859,868	$106,019,191	$37,840,677	$39,514,576
1941.						
August	48,646,514	23,893,291	20,246,764	14,670,375	5,576,389	4,506,459
Total, 8 mos.	$370,820,719	$188,354,132	$148,311,037	$106,916,492	$41,394,545	$34,155,550

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales Reported

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for August, 1942, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
Paste	166,293	$17,920
Dry, casein-bound	146,690	11,331
glue-bound	120,415	6,494
Total	433,398	$35,745

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement bound	863,546	$61,249
casein-bound	576,089	38,290
Interior, casein-bound paste or semi-paste form	*368,712	384,624
dry-powder form	1,223,727	110,927
glue-bound	278,746	8,585
Total	.....	$504,156

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	1,100,782	$48,724
Cold-water	1,363,530	67,818

Sales of these products for August, compared with the corresponding period of 1941, were as follows:—

		1942	1941
Plastic paints	lbs.	433,398	690,185
	value.	$35,745	$57,038
Cold-water paints	value.	$503,675	$582,692
Calcimines	lbs.	2,464,312	4,016,452
	value.	$116,542	$183,058

Acetone, Butyl Solvents Revised Ceiling Issued

—*Continued from page 4*

pound. The amendments are effective October 3, 1942.

Maximum Prices

Maximum prices for acetone, butyl alcohol and butyl acetate, in containers of 50 gallons or more, follow:—

Acetone

Eastern Territory

	Per pound delivered
Tankcars	$0.070
Drums, carload lots	.085
Drums, l.c.l. lots	.090

Butyl Alcohol and Butyl Acetate

	Per pound delivered—Normal fermentation butyl alcohol	Per pound delivered—Normal fermentation butyl acetate
Tankcars	$0.1425	$0.1475
Drums, carload lots	.1525	.1575
Drums, l.c.l. lots	.1575	.1625

The revision does not alter differentials for shipments to Western territory or those for shipments in drums in carload or l.c.l. lots.

Niagara Chlorine Corp. Becomes Partnership

The Niagara Chlorine Products Corporation, Lockport, N. Y., was dissolved October 1. The partnership of George M. Pope and James S. Waters, operating under the name of the Niagara Chlorine Products Company is continuing with the operation of the business with the same management and personnel. The company will continue with the fulfillment of any sales agreements, contracts or unfilled orders which were held by the corporation.

An ample reserve was left in the treasury of the corporation to satisfy all liabilities as of September 30. The change to a partnership was said to have been made solely for the purpose of benefitting by some of the advantages of operating as a partnership as against a corporation.

Oils, Fats Ass'n Names Feigenbutz Secretary

Edward Feigenbutz has been appointed managing secretary of the Emergency Group for Foreign Vegetable Oils, Fats and Oil-Bearing Materials, which will service importations for CCC account, Irving R. Boody, chairman, has announced.

Mr. Feigenbutz has been working under Miguel K. Crossnay, director of the Foreign Purchase Division of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Mr. Boody stated.

Paint technology course is given free at the San Francisco Junior College, to men and women employed in the paint industry.

AVERTING SHORTAGES...

Totaquine-Penick

• Drug shortages have been a popular subject in magazines and in the public press and, of all the threatened shortages, none has received greater publicity than the Quinine position. Therefore, TOTAQUINE — not a new but a much neglected anti-malarial agent — has come suddenly into prominence.

The interest of S. B. Penick & Company was directed to TOTAQUINE several years ago because it seemed evident that TOTAQUINE could be manufactured from Latin-American Cinchona Bark. Substantial scientific evidence existed to support the belief that TOTAQUINE was an efficient anti-malarial agent which, if it could be produced in quantities comparable to Quinine, would be available at a recognizable economy of cost and of supplies.

S. B. Penick & Company had been for years the most substantial importer and sponsor of the collection of Latin-American Cinchona Bark, even though the use of Latin-American Bark was limited as Quinine could not be produced from it in competition with Quinine from the Dutch Bark.

The prospect that Latin-American production might be encouraged and increased if TOTAQUINE became accepted was a prospect worthy of attention. These original investigations and the commercial manufacture undertaken during the last year enabled S. B. Penick & Company to play its part in the American development of TOTAQUINE, a development which will have the effect of greatly increasing the anti-malarial effectiveness of the Cinchona Bark now available to us.

Acknowledgment of the initiative of S. B. Penick & Company in directing attention to TOTAQUINE has been generously made by high U. S. government health officials.

Number 7 of a series of advertisements on how S. B. PENICK & COMPANY is helping to avert shortages in important plant alkaloids which hitherto were imported from foreign sources.

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

ALKALOID EXTRACTING MANUFACTURERS

50 Church Street
New York, N. Y.

735 W. Division Street
Chicago, Illinois

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

OPA Price Ceilings on 45 Seeds and Spice Seeds Bring Lower Quotations and Cessation of Trading—Ergot in Sharp Slump—Other Medicinal Crudes Off

By far the outstanding event in the market for medicinal drugs, seeds, and seeds used for spicing purposes was the readjustment of spot prices to confirm with the official price ceilings set up by the Office of Price Administration late in the previous week. In addition to these readjustments were reductions in a number of medicinal crude drugs, the most outstanding of which was ergot.

The OPA order set up ceilings on forty-five "seeds and spice seeds," to quote the order itself. With minor exceptions, the order reduced drastically the prices at which spot goods might be sold. The exceptions were about fourteen items prices for which were unaffected for the reason that the spot prices were already under the official ceilings established.

Terms of sale set up by the order made the ceilings prevail on quantities of twenty-five parcels or more, and permitted sellers to charge an advance of 7½ percent over ceiling prices when sales involved less than twenty-five parcels. Also, by its terms, the order established the principle of maintaining the usual trade differentials governing variations of quality and variety of merchandise.

The net effect of the order was practically to stop all trading for a period during which sellers and buyers alike digested the new order on pricing and made necessary readjustments.

Balsams

Peru.—Demand steady. Volume abreast of call in recent periods. Undertones firm here and in primary market.

Tolu.—Sellers reserved. Difficulty and slowness of replacement accounts for absence of price unsettlement. Demand moderate to fair.

Barks

Angostura.—Stocks plentiful. Demand limited to jobbing quantities. Consignment supplies appear frozen by absence of larger consumer request reaching dealers.

Healing and Tanning

It may be that the late Professor Leopold-Gmelin, of the University of Heidelberg stubbed his toe in declaring that Rhatany Root (Krameria Triandria, botanically) contains 38 percent of tannin; it seems not unlikely in view of modern examination of the root sets its tannin count at 20 percent.

However that may be, rhatany root is well known in the botanical drug trade of this country as a powerful astringent, styptic, diuretic, detergent, and tonic that has held a place in commerce for many years. Peru has been the main source of supply but the article also grows in Bolivia.

Could it be that in this period of extreme scarcity of nutgalls, normal raw material source for tannin, rhatany root might add its available tannin to its already well established medicinal use? Perhaps healing and tanning might join hands in this crisis.

Possibly this twinning of usage might be extended to sassafras bark, to the advantage of healing and tanning in war time. Brazil is the home of the variety called *Puchury-minor*, an astringent, febrifuge, and aromatic whose bark of root contains 58 percent of tannin. Unquestionably its astringent property stems from its tannic acid content but more important, medicinally, is the fact that the root has use as a febrifuge.

Could it be that the astringent, febrifugic and hence medicinal properties of Brazilian sassafras might twin-up with its 58 percent of tannin to make its importation worth while in the present dearth of nutgalls?

Price Changes

Advanced

Ginger, Cochin, 2½c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, 1c. per lb.
California, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Angostura bark, 2c. per lb.
Allspice, Mex., 6c. per lb.
Anise, Mex., 1c. per lb.
star, 10c. per lb.
Arabic gum, 1½c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, 2c. per lb.
Clover tops, 1c. per lb.
Canary seed, Argentna, ¾c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, 10c. per lb.
Syrian, spot, 15c. per lb.
afloat, 10c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 thinquill, 22c. per lb.
No. 1 regular, 22c. per lb.
shortstick, 22c. per lb.
broken, 22c. per lb.
China, buds, 22c. per lb.
select rolls, 17c. per lb.
select, broken, 17c. per lb.
Saigon, 28c. per lb.
Ergot, 45c. per lb.
Elder flowers, 2c. per lb.
Gold of Pleasure seed, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 17c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 5c. per lb.
No. 2, 5c. per lb.
No. 3, 5c. per lb.
Horehound, 1c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 2c. per lb.
Kamala, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 6c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, No. 1, 10c. per lb.
Siauw, No. 1, 10c. per lb.
West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 3½c. per lb.
Princess pine, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 4c. per lb.
Rape seed, Argentine, ¾c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Indian, hulled, ¾c. per lb.
Chinese, hulled, 3c. per lb.
Sassafras bark, select, 2c. per lb.
Wahoo, root bark, 1c. per lb.
tree bark, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Mexican, $4 per lb
cuts, $4 per lb.
Tahiti, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
263.3	266.9	268.8	303.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Black Haw.—More inquiry noted for root bark. Movement up to fair but moderate levels. Prices turn slightly firmer but develop no change.

Cascara Sagrada.—Business gains considerably. Reported sales in primary market have swelled. First hands freed from price controls. Local market not active but steady.

Elm.—Demand picking up slowly but steadily. Movement develops seasonal trend. Prices on firm side. Stocks moderate but believed sufficient to meet Winter requirements.

Sassafras.—Select bark shaded to 31c. to 32c. per pound. Caused by competition, not increases in supply or cheaper replacement position. Business normally quiet and along jobbing lines.

Wahoo.—Root bark at 48c. to 49c. per pound and tree bark at 28c. to 29c. indicates slightly easier position in

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK THIS LIST
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED, HIGH STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

The earth contributes and J. L. Hopkins & Company distributes every foreign and domestic botanical drug for which there is any commercial demand. A few of the many botanical drugs, ready for prompt or contract shipment from our New York City warehouses and mills, follow:

✓ ALOES
✓ ANISEED
✓ BALDO LEAVES
✓ BELLADONNA
✓ BENZOIN GUM
✓ BUCHU
✓ CELERY SEED
✓ CHAMOMILES
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HENBANE
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ IRISH MOSS
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ MARJORAM
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STRAMONIUM
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
✓ WHITE SQUILLS

◆◆◆◆ QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST ◆◆◆◆

J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
IMPORTERS, MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PROFESSIONALLY MILLED, ANALYZED CRUDE DRUGS
Boston Philadelphia — 229 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY — Memphis Los Angeles

KELCO ALGINS
are Hydrophilic Colloids

KELCO ALGINS are used regularly in

Textile printing pastes, discharge pastes, gum-water, padding operations, and direct dye printing on rayons.
•
Health Products—tooth paste, powder and liquid, industrial hand creams, etc.
•
Some pharmaceuticals, such as ointments and lotions.
•
Latex adhesive mixtures.
•
Boiler-water compounds.
•
Suede leather leather dressings.
•
Cold water paints.
•
Several food products.

for use as STABILIZERS, SUSPENDING & BODYING Agents

IF your products require a colloidal stabilizing, suspending, emulsifying, bodying or thickening agent, we invite you to investigate the advantages of using KELCO ALGINS. Please specify specific use for which the algin is intended and the pH of your formulæ.

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REFINED ALGIN PRODUCTS

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QUALITY IN *any* QUANTITY

By purchasing only the better Botanicals and by maintaining a rigid manufacturing procedure, Prentiss has come to stand for the "Best in Botanicals." Knowing as we do, the adverse affect of improper milling on the color, odor and important volatile elements of many botanical drugs, we use special mills for each special Botanical; thus every shipment of Prentiss Botanicals contains all its original natural properties. With this milling equipment of sufficient capacity to meet any sudden demand and with adequate warehouse stocks, Prentiss can deliver immediately "Quality Botanicals in any Quantity."

R. J. PRENTISS & CO.
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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
PARADICHLORBENZENE • GLYCERINE
MILK SUGAR • IODINE RESUBLIMED
ACID BENZOIC • CREAM TARTAR

markets at all points. More local competition. Stocks satisfactory.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Stocks conservative. Likely so to remain. Demand unimportant but steady for jobbing lots. Quotations maintained.

Vanilla.—Office of Price Administration price ceiling mixed blessing to market. Puts many dealers in position of selling only at a loss. Official schedule:—Bourbons, $10 per pound; Java, $9.50; Mexican, whole, $11; cuts, $10; Tahiti, white label, $6; yellow label, $5.75; West Indian, $10. Stocks of Mexican in hands of some importers have first cost far above the above ceiling prices, for consumer sales, Dealers say situation is disheartening.

Berries

Juniper.—Demand has dwindled. Largest consumers forced to cut or stop production entirely. Prices easy at 38c. to 40c. per pound.

Prickly Ash.—Very quiet market. Buying on hand-to-mouth basis. Stocks fair but not excessive in first hands. Outlook promises little expansion in call at early date.

Flowers

Arnica.—Dull, but very firm. Return of firm offerings out of spot stocks fails to bring substantial consumer interest. Holdings moderate.

Chamomile.—Quoted at 63c. to 64c. per pound and in more competitive position on the spot. New crop offerings arriving from Argentine. Price ideas there not at all soft. Reserve very good there.

Clover.—Under competition, market shaded to 25c. to 26c. per pound. Some dealers disposed to entertain buyers' bids. Movement definitely conservative.

Elder.—Sales of fairly substantial quantity reported at 78c. per pound. Number of orders in market small. Stocks in country not excessive. More local competition.

Pyrethrum.—Domestic consumption moderate. Outlook for military requirements good. Assured firm position. Goods still getting through British East Africa. Article under closest and strictest kind Federal control.

Saffron.—Prices of high-priced dealers gradually coming down. Unable to stand competition from sources with large, slow moving stocks. Trade light last week.

Gums

Arabic.—Stocks substantial. Arrivals heavy of late. Deliveries against contracts leaves ample stock for further trading. Sorts reported as low as 14½c. to 15c. per pound. Market definitely more competitive.

Camphor. — Demand freshening. Buyers find stocks on low side. Domestic synthetic supplied on most orders. No definitely confirmed spot supply natural Japanese material.

Karaya.—Reserves being built to substantial size. Arrivals comparatively large. Dealers looking forward to possible end of exporting from India. Consumption very good.

Mastic.—Odd lots here and there bring $3.50 per pound readily. Arrivals at southern port come north by rail. Shortage likely to remain main aspect of market.

Sandarac.—Stocks short. Likely to to remain. Contact with primary market about impossible. Holders have strong views. Some have high GMPR ceilings.

Tragacanth. — Routine activity. Mainly for small lots, prompt delivery. Fair reserves. Holders show no price unsettlement. Much attention centered on primary market situation. At moment, favors continued arrivals from source.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Quiet market. Sales confirm minimum spot prices. Out of line with some primary market views. Firsthands report slow selling and minimum buyer interest.

Ephedra.—Little interest, fortunately. No replacement during the war. Primary market divorced from spot. High costs on natural keep sales of

CRUDE DRUGS

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
100 GOLD ST.
NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1840
WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

TRADE MARK

Tormentilla Tamed
Tormented "Tummies"

"It Is Excellent to Stay All Kinds of Discharges from the Stomach."

—Culpeper

•

THE ASTROLOGER-PHYSICIAN in 1656 Gave

TORMENTILLA — For Jaundice — For Bruises — For Ulcers

An Aromatic Bitter and Astringent Used In American Medicine Today

ephedrine in hands of makers of synthetic.

Horehound.—Market slightly lower. Minimum 13c. per pound. Ranges to 16c. New primary markets supplying sufficient stock for current requirements.

Digitalis.—Situation suggests possible shading on attractive business. First costs, however, leave narrow limits for price concessions. Demand moderate.

Henbane.—Recent arrivals went mainly direct to manufacturing consumers. Where USP quality required, dependence solely on home grown article, not on imported goods from from South America.

Laurel.—Recent OPA price ceiling specified Greek and Portuguese material only. Spot goods selling on ceiling basis. Nothing said regarding Cyprus and Spanish goods.

Sage.—OPA fixed price ceiling on Spanish and Cyprus material. Says nothing about domestic Dalmatian type. No mention of wide range of California goods. Spanish and Cyprus on spot selling below OPA ceilings.

Senna.—Steady to firm. Demand well maintained. About normal for spot deliveries. Prices firm. Reflect cost and difficulties of transport from primary market. Turn of war events could end all shipments quickly.

Savory.—Not mentioned in recent OPA ceiling on spicing materials. Spot steady in very quiet market.

Thyme.—Spanish goods ceiled by OPA at 25c. per pound. Spot goods selling fractionally under ceiling at 25c. No unusual spot request last week.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Those with a few pounds in hand hold some for regular customers. Open market orders go unfilled. Virtually nominal position. Still talk of Spanish or Mexican flies being brought in.

Ergot.—Weaker. Prices slipping under competition. Spot $1.40 per pound. Ranging to $1.45. Very fair stocks available to cover currently small consumer request.

Kamala.—Signs of rising competition noted. Does not extend to more than conservative price shading. Market noted at 39c. to 40c. per pound when competition drives the bargain.

Lycopodium.—Plentiful stocks, technical goods, remain in primary market. First hand suppliers report clearance strictly top quality merchandise. Not much spot demand at moment.

Papain.—Rumblings suggest possible price shading under competition. No actual price reduction yet. Stocks not too plentiful. New raw material source developed.

Roots

Angelica.—Domestic root alone available to meet demand. Call light to nil, according to dealer. Prices apparently steady.

Arrow.—This agricultural product escapes price control save that of the General Maximum Price Regulation. Market firm. Replenishment of supplies made difficult by transport situation. Current call about normal.

Calamus.—Domestic consumers get domestic goods only. Supplied in good volume. Steady to firm undertones. Little competition.

Cube.—Normal market developments checked effectively by stringent government control of all available stocks.

Derris.—Situation identical with that in cube root, next above.

Golden Seal.—Conditions definitely favor buyers. Not much volume demand at present. Condition prevailing for some time past. Tendency to accept bids continues.

Ipecac.—Firm undertone. Replacement slow, uncertain, difficult. Prices show strength. Reserves conservative. Sellers reserved.

Licorice.—Stocks galore available in routine, even dull but also steady market. Values show fair degree stability. Recent arrival totaled 1,675 bags.

Rhubarb.—Stocks increased by 106 bags on arrival of goods from foreign market. Comes on strong, well maintained market. Reserves definitely moderate. Continued replacement uncertain.

Turmeric.—OPA sets ceiling of 12c. per pound on Alleppy root. Less than 25-bag lot sales permitted at addition of 7½ percent. Normal trade differential on Madras also permitted.

Seeds

Anise.—OPA sets ceiling of 33c. per pound on Mexican and 45c. on star seed when sold in lots 25 bags or more. Add 7½ percent to get price on quantities under 25 bags. Normal trade differentials permitted to rule on Cyprus, Ecuador, Spanish and Turkish seed. Ceiling reduced Mexican 1c. per pound; star, 10c.

Canary.—Ceiling of 8½c. per pound set on Argentine seed by OPA on 25 bags or more transactions. Less than 25-bag lots, add 7½ percent. Morocco priced at normal differential. Ceiling reduced Argentine seed ¾c.

Caraway.—Dutch seed down to $1.05 per pound, being OPA ceiling on 25 bags or more. Under 25 bags, add 7½ percent. Syrian down to 60c., OPA ceiling, same conditions, 80c.

Cardamom.—Bold, bleached Indian seed ceiled at $1.65 per pound; decorticated, $1.55; green, 99c. Rules on 25 bags or more. Add 7½ percent for quantities under 25 bags.

Celery.—Spot Indian reduced to 28c. per pound. OPA ceiling, 50c. on 25-bag lots. Less than 25-bag lots, ceiling adds 7½ percent.

Coriander.—OPA ceiling, 14c. Morocco seed, 10c. Indian, 25 bags or more. Spot prices down to 11½c. for Morocco. Indian holds at 8½c.

Cumin.—OPA ceiling 17¾c. per pound, 25 bags or more. Spot holds at 14c.

Dill.—OPA ceiling 9c. per pound, 25 bags or more. Spot, 8½c. Add 7½ percent on quantities under 25 bags.

Fennel.—OPA ceiling 9c. per pound, 25 bags or more. Spot, 8c. per pound. Under 25-bag lots, add 7½ percent.

Fenugreek.—OPA ceiling 9c., 25 bags or more. Spot, 8½c. per pound.

Gold of Pleasure—Reduced to 23c. to 24c. per pound. No OPA ceiling.

Poppy.—OPA ceiling:—Indian, 10c. per pound, 25 bags or more; Turkish, 36c.; Indian, spot, 9¾c.. Less than 25 bags, add 7½ percent.

Sesame.—OPA ceiling, 25 bags or more, hulled Indian seed at 12c. per pound; Chinese hulled, 13c. Spot goods reduced to ceiling position. Add 7½ percent for under 25-bag lots.

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican ceiled at 20c. per pound, 25 bags or more. Spot price drops to ceiling level. Add 7½ percent on quantities under 25 bags.

Cassia.—No. 1 Batavia ceiled at 58c. per pound, 25 bags or more; China, astra select rolls, 51c. Spot prices drop to ceiling levels. Other varieties priced at normal differentials.

Cinnamon.—No. 2 Ceylon ceiled at 58c. per pound. Spot drops to that level. Rules on 25-bag lots; under 25 bags, 7½ percent more.

Clove.—Ceiled at 21c. per pound, 25 bags or more, Zanzibar spice. Spot holds at 18½c., Zanzibar.

Ginger.—No. 3 Jamaica ceiled at 35c. per pound, 25 bags or more. Less quantity, 7½ percent more. Unbleached Cochin, ceiled at 28c., same terms. Normal differentials on normal quality variations.

Mace.—West Indian ceiled at 70c. per pound, lots of 25 or more parcels. Siauw, No. 1, ceiled at 70c. Spot prices drop to ceiling levels. West Indian, ceiled at 37c. Spot prices down to ceiling levels.

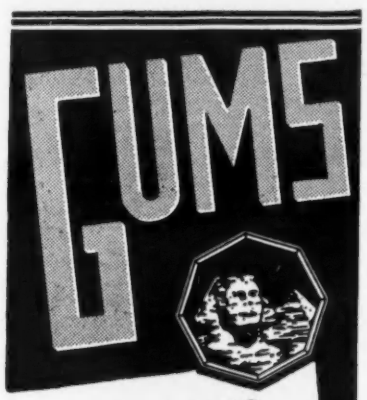
Paprika.—Ceiled at 52c. per pound, fancy Spanish and 42c., fancy Portuguese. Spots far under ceiling. Unchanged.

Pepper.—Unchanged. Very steady. Stocks of blacks excellent. Reds, not so good.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 5 to October 9, inclusive, comprised 1 contract. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound— High.	Low.	Close.
November	6.45	6.45	6.45 Nom.
December	...	...	6.55@ 6.60

Pimento.—Jamaica item ceiled at 27c. per pound, 25 bags or more. Spot drops to ceiling. Add 7½ percent on sales under 25 bags.



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Packaging Institute Meeting Program Drafted

The tentative program for the annual meeting of the Packaging Institute, to be held in the Hotel New Yorker, November 5 and 6, follows:—

November 5

"The Wartime Packaging Picture," Joel Y. Lund, vice-president, Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., and president, Packaging Institute.

"Greater Quantities of Quality Products in Less Time," Clifton Cox, associate director, Training-Within-Industry Division, War Manpower Division, Newark, N. J.

"Women in Industry," Ellen M. Davies, personnel director, Chase Brass & Copper Company, Waterbury, Conn.

Luncheon

Three informal group luncheons of the Machinery, Production and Supply Divisions of the Institute. Members only at these sessions.

Afternoon Session

Henry J. Howlett, secretary, American Management Association, New York.

"The Government Viewpoint," questions and answers session with panel headed by Charles Sheldon, chief, container section, War Production Board, and his divisional chiefs.

November 6

"Packaging Machinery," discussion leader:—Charles L. Barr, vice-president, F. B. Reddington Company, Chicago, Ill.

"What About Civilian Merchandise?" discussion leader:—William M. Bristol, vice-president, Bristol-Myers Company, Hillside, N. J.

"Closures," discussion leader:—To be announced.

Afternoon Session

"Packaging and the Problem of Feeding America," open forum with a panel of experts drawn from important interested industries, government and the professions.

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Drug Store Closing Expected to Reach 10,000

J. L. MacIver, general sales manager for the United Drug Company, told a meeting of the company's dealers, in session in this last week, that between 10,000 and 12,000 drug stores will be forced to close next year as a result of shortages and the drafting of druggists into the armed services.

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Dr. Wilson Selected For Perkin Medal

—Continued from page 3

Dr. Wilson was born in Beaver Falls, Pa., and graduated from the College of Wooster, Ohio, in 1914. He then took two years of advanced work in chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Techonolgy. He entered the government service at the outbreak of the first world war, advancing in rank to major in the Chemical Warfare Service in charge of research laboratories working on gas mask absorbents and related problems.

In 1919 Dr. Wilson was called back to Massachusetts Institute of Technology as director of the Research Laboratory of Applied Chemistry and was later made associate professor of chemical engineering.

In 1922 he became assistant director of research for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. In 1929, he was placed in charge of the newly formed development and patent department of that company. In 1931 he became a director and in 1933 a vice--president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

In January, 1935, Dr. Wilson became vice-chairman of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company. Since February, 1937, he has been president of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company.

From June, 1940, to August, 1941, he served as chief petroleum consultant to the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and its successor, the Office of Production Management. Since then he has been a member of the Petroleum Industry War Council and chairman of the council's committee on petroleum economics.

In March, 1942, at the request of the United Trasury Department, he became one of four managing directors of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, recently taken over from German ownership.

Contract Renegotiation Law Changes Hit Snag

—Continued from page 3

Authority for the secretary of the renegotiating department to make firm prices for limited periods.

Authority to make final agreements which will bind the government and contractor against future renegotiation.

Authorize the contractor to obtain final clearance for liability for excessive profits by filing a financial statement for any prior fiscal year. If renegotiation is not begun within a year thereafter, he is automatically relieved of liability.

Limitation of the time within which renegotiation may be begun to one year after the close of the fiscal year within which the contract is completed.

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Australian-American Plant To Extract Shark Liver Oil

A plant for extraction of vitamin oils from shark livers was recently established in Melbourne, Australia, under Australian-American ownership, according to the Department of Commerce. Productive capacity is reported as 20,000 gallons of oil annually, but present output is limited to 7,000 gallons, due to shortages of raw materials occasioned by diversion of small boats to other services.

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Lye Industry Advisory Group Formed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Lye Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. Donald C. Knapp, chief of the transportation and packaging section, of the chemicals branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

Elliott Congleton, B. T. Babbitt, Inc., New York; Harry R. Drackett, The Drackett Company, Cincinnati; Donald Drummond, Bray Chemical Company, Chicago; L. L. Hodgepeth, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Harry M. Sinclair, jr., Sinclair Manufacturing Company, Toledo; C. C. Stark, the Buckeye Soda Company, Painesville, Ohio.

Technical Equipment In Health Supply Branch

The Safety and Technical Equipment Branch has been consolidated with the Health Supplies Branch, the War Production Board has announced. The new combined branch will be known as the Health, Safety and Technical Supplies Branch. Francis M. Shield, formerly chief of the Health Supplies Branch, is chief of the combined branch. Mr. Shields, before coming to the War Production Board, was vice-president of the American Optical Company. George W. Angell, formerly deputy chief of the Safety and Technical Equipment Branch, has been named deputy chief under Mr. Shields.

The Health, Safety and Technical Supplies Branch will embrace the following sections, each under the same section chief who headed it previously to its transfer to the newly created branch: Surgical instruments section, headed by James H. Burton; orthopaedic and dental section, under Howard Pringle; x-ray section, under R. K. Myers; safety and equipment section, headed by Harold C. Mesch; fire equipment section by H. Mahlon Foley; technical and scientific equipment section, headed by W. C. Stevenson.

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Columbia Chemical Develops New Plastic

Columbia chemical division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has developed a new transparent plastic, said to have ten to thirty times the abrasion resistance of other clear plastics. The new plastic, which is not yet in commercial production, and is not expected to be available for any but experimental purposes for several months, is called C. R. 39.

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Rocca With CCC

B. T. Rocca, jr., assistant to the president of the Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, San Francisco, has joined the Commodity Credit Corporation, Foreign Purchases Division, in Washington.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Peppermint and Spearmint Calmer and Awaiting OPA Farmer Price Ceiling—No Department of Agriculture Action On Other Farm Oils—Market Prices Firm

After the undercurrent of suppressed excitement that flowed through the essential oil market during the previous week, being the result of the official price flooring of peppermint and spearmint by the Department of Agriculture, interest swung away from that specific event last week and centered on the run-of-pile demand and supply in the local market.

Substitutes for either unobtainable or very scarce articles were in the foreground of dealer and producer activities with volume being very good and the outlook favorable for the long distant position of such materials. Those offering such goods showed clearly they were not inclined to stand on previous successes in this field which has been so much expanded since the war began. Laboratories and researchers were busily engaged in ferreting out new products and signs of ultimate success in replacing natural raw materials were favorable.

Pricewise, the market stayed firm to strong. Stocks—with a very few exceptions—remained low enough to keep prices well maintained and to eliminate more than occasional spurts of competitive activity of the sort likely to find reflection, temporarily, on the price structure. In the main, the price positions were readily maintained.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of $100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
283.0	283.0	283.0	227.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Business in good volume. Stocks short, most quarters. Inquiry has broad characteristics. Prices quiet but firm.

Angelica.—Not much oil available spot. Replenishment impossible from normal sources. Prices practically nominal.

Anise.—Steadier on spot. No further downward tendency in price. Demand rather quiet but reasonably steady for jobbing lots.

Apricot.—Spot stocks conservative. Fair in domestic primary market. Prices and demand show steady consuming need.

Avocado.—Business definitely routine. Along jobbing lines most of time. Quotations show firmness to substantial strength.

Bay.—Spot call irregular. Varies widely, day-to-day. Values firm. Market not subject to competitive price shading. Stocks fair.

Bergamot.—Search for satisfactory quality oil in new primary markets goes on steadily. Not better than fair success as yet.

Birchtar.—Almost nominal. Stocks but slightly more available. Most dealers cleared holdings months ago. Virtually nominal prices.

Bois de Rose.—Considerable competition noted at times locally. More favorable costs induce occasional shading on firm orders.

Cajeput.—Tending stronger as stocks recede steadily. Little home for major replacement unless new source be developed.

Camphor.—Search for more successful substitutes being pushed. Fair success reached in one quarter. A few odd lots genuine oil remain. Quotations mean little.

Cananga. — Numerous inquiries showed very poor distribution of meager spot stock. Prices virtually nominal. Some chance of getting small replacements.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—Very good call. More than ordinarily broad. Sellers have firm to strong price views.

Caraway.—Substitutes get a call comensurate with scarcity of genuine item. Undertones on spot strong along with prices.

Cardamom.—A few sellers still hold a few bottles. Beyond that, market bare of stocks. Likely to be general condition in future.

Cassia.—Producers with warehoused reserves fortunate. Virtually nothing available among local dealers. Practically nominal market.

Cedarleaf.—Some pickup in inquiry. Comes from fairly broad segment of consumers. Finds moderate reserves on prompt delivery basis.

Cedarwood.—Accumulation of real surplus difficult. Movement of production to buyers more than of routine steadiness and volume.

Celery.—High prices have dwindled consumer interest considerably. Not much good quality oil actually available. High prices hold firm. Good yield from Indian seed would relieve situation.

Cinnamon.—Reports say export from Ceylon still possible. Agents say dealers here show only moderate interest. Spot very firm.

Citronella. — Ceylon oil develops steadier undertone. Downward drift of prices at an end, for the moment. Demand a supporting factor.

Clove.—Madagascar market watched

Farmer Oils

When the Department of Agriculture finally set parity prices on peppermint and spearmint oils—$3.41 per pound on peppermint and $2.50 on spearmint—it set a precedent which at least opened for examination the producer-status of most domestic essential oils.

To ignore or soft-pedal the potentials of the situation won't make authority blind to other domestic oils, nor will it avoid future price action by a close-mouthed policy designed to prevent such action by not talking where officialdom may hear. So to act and think is to confess ignorance of what makes farmers tick—pricewise.

Peppermint and spearmint are definitely farm products. Possible of similar classification are dill, erigeron, pennyroyal, tansy, and wormseed.

Which leaves a group of oils made in agricultural districts, possibly by farmers and maybe by others. These are hemlock, sassafras, spruce, sweet birch, wintergreen, and wormwood.

A third group of oils made from agricultural products sold by farmers to large producer-interests includes almond, apricot, avocado, grapeseed, lemon, lemongrass and orange.

One way or another, the farmer, or the farm, or farm country, or agriculture in some form plays a part in the production of every oil enumerated above. The Department of Agriculture has acted only on peppermint and spearmint.

What is stored up for the future once the farmer or near-farmer interests get to work in the interest of parity-prices for oils which they might convince the department are farm products no matter how far "farm products" may be stretched in the interest of higher prices?

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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for signs of oil shipments being resumed. Last reported shipments to U. S., totaled 157,000 pounds in 1939 out of grand total of 168,000 pounds landed.

Coriander.—Several substantial lots went into consumption at high strong prices. No relief from understocked market.

Cypress.—Sufficient oil to meet present low level demand noted available at high, strong prices.

Dill.—Some talk even now of users placing contracts in Far West for potential production, 1943 season.

Erigeron. — Wonder if this is a "farmers' oil." OPA and Department of Agriculture yet to mention the item.

Eucalyptus. — Consumption proceeding in good volume. Stocks not overly plentiful. Good chance that substantial quantities might be released by Australian authorities.

Fennel.—Small lots changed hands without altering firm price position. Reserve stocks highly conservative in size.

Geranium.—Eventual control of all islands of French Oceania suggests resumption of shipments from Reunion. Present stocks light.

Grapefruit.—Assuming firm position in primary markets. Consumption of fruit a factor, prices very firm in local market.

Grapeseed.—Should do better in view of general need for seed oils in industries other than cosmetic trade. Brazil seems to have plenty. Production on Pacific Coast, too.

Ginger.—Lower price set on African root, result OPA ceiling. Not much here to sell at any price. Oil remains unaffected to date.

Guaiacwood.—Some say undertone turned slightly easier on spot. Prices show no reflection of development. West Indies offered recently.

Juniper.—Outlook favors dwindling use as gin fabricators shut down parallel with unavailability of alcohol for making either synthetic or regular gin.

Juniper Tar.—Reserves built to fair size by shipments from Britain. More held there. Current market dull but steady.

Hemlock.—Volume holds well. No new uses noted. Regular consumers supplied promptly and in good volume.

Lemon.—Demand in seasonal lull. No weakening of market. Nor none likely to develop soon. Domestic production backbone of supply.

Lemongrass.—Competitive and under pressure induced by not active consuming request against ample stocks here and West Indies.

Lime. — Steadier following recent shading. Local market stocks definitely conservative. Primary market values grow steadier.

Mustard.—Domestic producers doing good job in keeping reasonable flow new production into industry at stabilized prices.

Neroli. — Time will come when France again ships. Meanwhile, market about bare of stocks. Some large users still have warehouse stocks.

Orange. —Plentiful stocks. Consuming market grows quiet. Seasonal development. South America takes place of Italy and Africa temporarily at least. Minimum spot price, $1.85 per pound. Top level, $3.25. Latter oil, domestic origin and high quality.

Pennyroyal.—Could be that domestic oil prices pass under control of Department of Agriculture. South America can supply.

Peppermint.—All quiet on farmers' peppermint front. Await possible OPA action on prices. Handled in way suggesting difficulty in reaching price decision. Dealers here under GMRP price limits. Farmers' prices without upward limits.

Pimento.—Product of Jamaica under complete dominion government control. Not much produced here now. Raw material also controlled at source.

Sandalwood.—Strength and stability rule prices. Way still open for billet shipments from India. Oil needs met well out of fair reserves.

Spearmint. — Price position, as to price control, exactly same as peppermint oil.

Tansy.—Department of Agriculture may take action on price floor is decided oil is farm product. All needs being supplied well.

Wormseed.—Office of Price Administration reports August lend-lease deliveries on docks totaled 7,700 pounds.

Wormwood.—Quiet but very steady. Not much current activity. Believed largest consumer fully covered for next year.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Formate.—Ceiling and spot sprices usually in accord. Current movement mainly in small lots.

Ethyl Oenanthate.—Dealers reporting sales around $1.10 per pound. Undertones steady to firm.

Ethyl Phenylacetate. — Little surplus material on spot. Offerings sparse and sparingly made. Undertone very firm.

Ethyl Salicylate. — Many dealers totally clear of spot delivery goods. Steady to firm market, all aspects.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Ready market for practically total current production, all makers.

Eugenol.—Madagascar watched for possible resumption raw material shipments. High quality spot goods hold very firm.

Phenylacetic Acid.—No change from firm, stabilized market.

Phenylethyl Alcohol.—No imported goods known to exist here. Domestic item goes far to meet prompt needs promptly.

Satrol.—Isolated lots noted. Some dealers no longer handle.

Thymol.—Coaltar item meeting all regular customer requirements.

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Cross-Hauling Solution Sought by War Board

—Continued from page 3

such a system, but said that something must be done to reduce the amount of cross hauling of traffic. Mr. Eastman said:—

It has been an American principle and a good one, to let people compete freely and sell and trade where they will. It is a principle that we all want to preserve—in times of peace. But we are in an all-out war. Undoubtedly this way of doing business increases materially the amount of transportation to be performed.

A producer in Boston sells in Chicago. His competitor in Chicago sells in Boston. Their goods cross on the way. That is cross-hauling in its narrow sense. A man in Worcester may buy in Boston or he may buy the same goods in Chicago. In the latter case, the amount of transportation performed is much greater. That is cross-hauling in a broader sense. A more precise term, of course, would be excessive hauling.

Theoretically a lot of transportation would be saved if we should all trade in the nearest market. But there are many things to be considered, such as questions of plant capacity, of the inbound haul or raw materials, of available manpower and of differences in the quality of products. Some of these difficulties could be met, where the commodity is practically standardized, as it is in some cases, by an exchange of products—in other words, by a reciprocal arrangement under which the nearby producer will fill the orders of the more distant. Where there is no such standardization, the situation is, of course more complex."

Mr. Eastman pointed out that Germany is dealing with this problem and quoted from a recent dispatch from Bern in Switzerland in which it was stated that decrees have been issued curtailing the radius within which deliveries of products may be made. For example, German bakers may not deliver bread distances greater than 50 kilometers and beer may not be shipped farther than 250 kilometers.

I have been urged to do something of the same sort over here. We are not, I hope, in as dire straits as Germany, and it is a far smaller country than ours. But even if conditions were parallel, this is not, in my judgment, solely a transportation matter, and I do not understand that it has been so regarded or dealt with in Germany. It intimately concerns production, distribution and marketing, and requires for its wise treatment a thorough knowledge of the conditions prevailing in each industry concerned, which I do not have.

We are endeavoring, therefore, to work the problem out in close cooperation with the War Production Board. We have a record of the movement of every freight car which terminated on a day last May, and of what it contained. From this we ascertain what the cross-hauls in the broad sense, were of each important commodity on that day. We have evidence that it was fairly typical, but we shall check it with a day in September. We are submitting the analysis and the picture, for each commodity, to the Transportation Committee of the War Production Board, and they in turn are asking each industry division to study and advise as to what can be done to curb the apparent excess transportation.

We are in earnest about this matter, and so is the Transportation Committee. I do not know how much transportation can be saved without doing more harm than good, but certainly there is some and there well may be considerable. It is not a thing that I would recommend for a moment in normal times, but we are in a grievous emergency and we must conserve our resources, including our transportation facilities, to the limit.

I hope and pray that each industry will deal with the problem objectively and in that light. We want their best advice, and it will be unfortunate if it becomes necessary to proceed without it. To allay fears, let me say that I am confident that the Department of Justice will absolve arrangements which are necessary to accomplish such a saving of transportation for the duration and which meet with the approval of the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation.

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Petroleum Products

Slight Slowdown of Buying Operations in Petroleum Chemicals Induces Some Refiners to Cut Prices on Three Items—Higher Prices for Petroleum Loom Anew

Though there has been no material relief within the past week from the shortage of suitable tankcars for the movement of naphthas, lighter hydrocarbons and mineral oils from production points in the Southwest and Middle West to consuming centers in the East, there has been a notable amplification of output at many of the refineries in the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast areas. And, as the clamorous demand for heating oils ceased with the reaching of the October 1 deadline, when the rationing program became effective, refiners have been able to build up their inventories of these petroleum chemicals while also augmenting their supplies of gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils to a considerable extent. Hence, in order to stimulate the flagging buying movement in some directions and to keep their stocks down to normal, even sub-normal, proportions, some refiners have exhibited a tendency to make concessions in prices of relatively low octane gasolines and occasionally in naphtha solvents. This tendency to shade prices, while representing a fairly natural reaction from the rush of buying and the resultant tightness of the markets, has come at a time when there has arisen a bright prospect for authorization by OPA, on the reccomendation of OPC, of a general rise in petroleum prices.

Presumably this price shading movement has already run its course and will be immediately succeeded by a renewed stiffening of the market for the petroleum products already effected by these price cutting tactics as well as all other petroleum derivatives.

Besides pledging support of a plea for higher petroleum prices presented by the Petroleum Industry War Council, as a means of stimulating new oil well drilling, even in the face of shortage of manpower, materials and transportation, Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes has disclosed in his testimony before the U. S. Senate's Public Lands Subcommittee, this past week, that production of high octane gasoline has exceeded the "wildest expectations" of a year ago, and has now reached a peak two and a half times greater than the most optimistic planner had dared to hope last year.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents. — Requests for authorization to buy the high-solvency aromatics with distillation points under 330 degrees have continued to pour in upon the WPB authorities which have placed these grades under complete allocation but only a relatively small number of the applications for allotments have been granted to date. Those unable to obtain the necessary allocations are having resource to grades with higher distillation points outside allocation control or to the aliphatics and other substitutes. Considerable interest continues to be manifested in plans of the local sales agencies for a large refining interest on the Pacific Coast, which has given up its capacity to the production of 100 octane gasoline for the armed forces, to make the brands hitherto turned out by this refiner with refinery facilities in the East and to sell them under their brand names in the eastern territory.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A fair buying interest is still noted in this product. Prices are well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—Sizable purchases continue to be made by the paint industry. Stocks have been built up somewhat but are still of fair size.

Mineral Spirit.—In only light demand but with a fair movement into consuming channels still reported. Tone holding steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Continues in fair request with stocks reduced to meager proportions.

Stoddard Solvent.—One refiner in the lower field of Western Pennsylvania with rather heavy inventories has reduced his price for this material from a half to three-quarters cent per gallon, but other refiners in that area and those in the Southwest and Mid-Continent fields continue to hold their stocks at ceiling levels. Supplies are a little more liberal but difficulties are still being experienced in obtaining adequate transportation facilities.

V. M. & P. Naphtha. — The paint trade continues to buy freely, although the war industries are absorbing a majority of the largest offerings. Supplies are now about normal. Market tone firm.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Gasoline, 65 octane, unleaded, at Gulf Coast, ¼c. per gal.
Naphtha, Stoddard solvent, lower field, Western Pennsylvania, ½c. to ¾c. per gal.
White mineral oils, domestic, technical, 50-65 vis. and 65-75 vis., 2c. per gal.; U.S.P., 80-90 vis., 95-105 vis., 125-135 vis., 145-155 vis., 200-210 vis., 320-330 vis., and 335-345 vis., 2c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 9

Aromatic Solvents.—Control intensified, market firm.
Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buying brisk, prices steady.
Lacquer Diluent.—Paint trade call good, prices stiff.
Mineral Spirit.—Extensive interest, quotations firm.
Rubber Solvent. — Demand rallying, market holding.
Stoddard Solvent.—Statistical position healthy, prices maintained.
V. M. & P. Naphtha.—More demand noted, strong market.

San Francisco—October 8

The changeover in merchandising the xylol and toluol equivalents in the aromatic naphthas group, occasioned by the new allocation order, has resulted in some confusion in the trade, which is presently being straightened out. Buying interest in most solvents and diluents is good.

Aromatic Napthas.—The trade is accustoming itself to the new allocation order.

Lacquer Diluent.—Demand runs quite good throughout this area.

Stoddard Solvent.—The trade's requirements are heavy.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Demand from the paint trade is along very fair lines.

Tulsa—October 9

Solvents and diluents continue in moderate demand, here, with the paint trade and allied lines doing most of the buying, but with war industries also playing an important part in the purchasing movement.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—A persistent call for this material is being met with stocks of fair size at ceiling prices.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Continues in fair request. Stocks about normal. Prices well maintained.

Heptane.—A good buying interest is shown in both laboratory and in-

Oil for "Mare Nostrum"

Britannia's ardent hope in World War I, of finding a petroleum pool in England, has been realized in the midst of World War II. For, within the past week, an oil field of major importance has been discovered on the tight little isle just where and when Britain and the United Nations most need it. And today, rich, thick, highest-grade crude petroleum of the Western Pennsylvania type, is gushing out of the ground there and an army of American oil well workers is on the scene endeavoring to confine it.

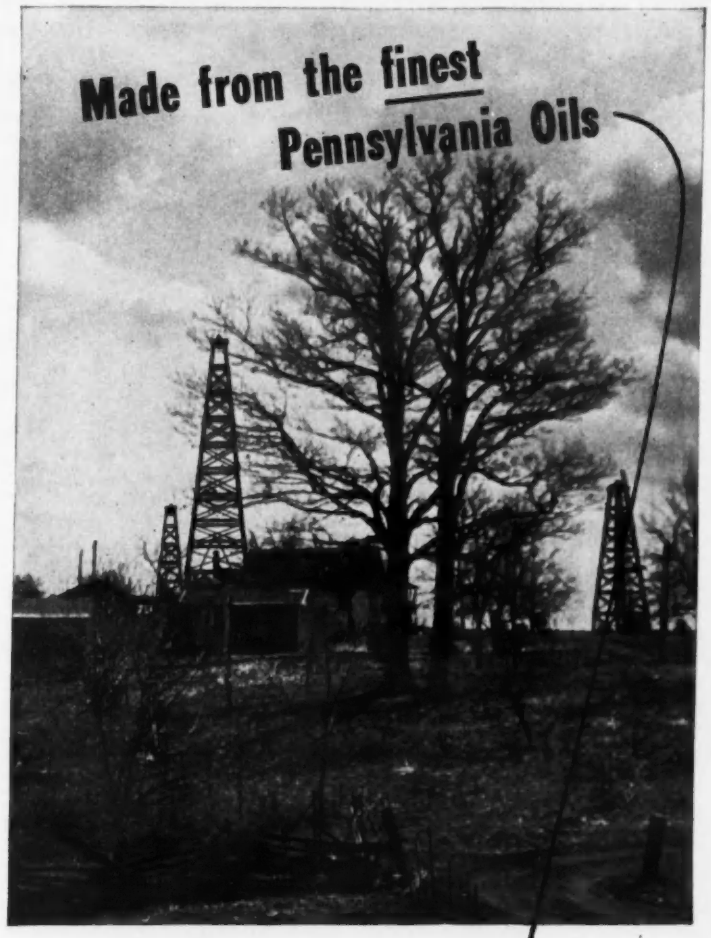
Although England has long had intensely modern and highly efficient oil refineries, it has suffered keenly for many years from its lack of a home source of crude petroleum. But now that a mechanized war is to be fought from England, this discovery is causing the very life blood of the Allies' war to rise out of the ground.

When an enthusiastic oil geologist from the United States insisted a quarter of a century ago, upon a more careful survey and examination of potential oil fields in England, on the theory that petroleum exists below ground, at widely varying depths, in every country in the world, a learned mining engineer attached to one of England's great universities expressed his disbelief in this hypothesis and asserted a firm conviction that there could be no petroleum deposits there. So sure was he on this point that he shouted:—

"I'll drink every drop of petroleum that anyone can find in England's soil."

But today no one wants to hold him to his promise. The oil is too greatly needed to be dissipated in that way.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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dustrial grades. Supplies light. Tone firm.

Hexanes.—In brisk request. Stocks down. Prices firmly held.

Octanes.—Still in keen demand. Supplies normal. Market tone strong.

Pentanes.—In undiminished request. Stocks rather light. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—Supply situation tightening as buying movement reaches sizable proportions. Tone firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 9

Butane. — Limited supplies, prices strong.

Heptane.—All grades in good call, market firm.

Hexanes. — Interest brisk, quotations steady.

Octanes.—Demand active, market stiff.

Pentanes.—Offerings restricted, market steady.

Propane.—No let-up in call, prices holding.

San Francisco—October 8

Buying interest is as active as ever here, but apparently the producers are able to cope with the situation, as for the large part, most orders are being taken care of.

Butane.—Demand running very good.

Propane.—Market interest is active.

Tulsa—October 9

All the lighter hydrocarbons continue in good call. Offerings are only moderate-sized and some suppliers are experiencing difficulty in keeping pace with the demand and in securing adequate transportation facilities.

Butane.—Meagerness of supplies in preventing the buying movement from accomplishing a further expansion. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—Supplies rather limited and together with a shortage of tankcars, are hampering operations considerably. Tone strong.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—A shortage of some grades of crude scale, semi-refined and fully-refined waxes continues to be noted. Buying interest running well ahead of the current supply. Prices strongly held. An upward adjustment of prices has been granted by OPA to four wholesale grocers whose March prices for household cakes of paraffin wax did not reflect increased producer prices and were out of line with those prevailing today.

Petrolatum. — Refiners and other suppliers continue quoting at previous price levels but a weaker undertone pervades the market and it is becoming obvious that the entire price list will soon have to be revised downward insofar as the material itself is concerned, although the substitution of fiber containers for steel drums may result in the naming of seemingly higher figures to cover the cost of these containers which, unlike the drums, will not be returnable. A fair demand continues to be noted for all grades but stocks are more than adequate for current requirements.

Amorphous Waxes.—A keen demand is still reported for these waxes. Stocks continue light and prices are being firmly held.

White Mineral Oils.—With stocks more than sufficient for current requirements, producers of these oils have reduced their prices for all grades of technical and U.S.P. descriptions 2 cents per gallon. A fair buying interest continues to be noted especially in the higher viscosities.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 9

Paraffin. — Limited supplies, strong prices.

Petrolatum. — More interest, market firm.

Los Angeles—October 8

Demand for paraffin here is such that producers are unable to fill more than a portion of the trade's request. With such facilities as are available, production has about reached the optimum here.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—In an effort to stimulate production of crude oil and thereby insure adequate supplies from which to derive enough aviation gasoline to keep the boys flying, Petroleum Coordinator Ickes has announced this past week his intention to support the plea of the Petroleum Industry War Council for a general rise in prices of petroleum products. For more than a year some of the leading producers and refiners have been seeking approval of government authorities for an increase in prices to absorb the additional costs incident to production and also to stimulate drilling operations.

Gasoline.—The statement made by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes before a U. S. Senate investigating committee, to the effect that the production of 100 octane gasoline "has soared beyond even our wildest expectations" and is now two and a half times the most optimistic forecasts of a year ago, has proved very gratifying to the refiners. It is noted, however, that stocks of all kinds of gasoline throughout the country have shown a reduction within the last week—from 80,550,000 barrels to 80,361,000 barrels. OPA has announced that, in Canada, gasoline regulations governing the supply of gasoline for nonresidents engaged in war effort operations have been modified to allow certain American business men a greater quantity of this fuel in the Dominion.

Kerosene.—A moderate demand is still noted for all grades. Supplies are fairly liberal. Tone steady.

Fuel Oil.—Following the rush to stock up with heating oil before rationing went into effect in the thirty affected eastern states there has been a quieting down of operations in the market. Stocks are reduced to small proportions and prices are well maintained. OPA has made public the application forms which must be used in rationed States to obtain fuel oil rations for all non-heating purposes for industrial, commercial and governmental establishments. These forms, designated as GPR-1102, contain sections applying to nine different categories of equipment.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 9

Gasoline.—Orders still good, prices firm.

Kerosene. — Consumption extensive, market steady.

Lubricating Oils.—Buying fair, quotations holding.

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Petroleum War Council Asks Crude Price Raise

—Continued from page 5

not provide sufficient funds or the incentive for needed exploratory work.

Lone Control Agency Seen

The administration is giving consideration to streamlining the oil-control machinery and creating a centralized agency to handle all phases of petroleum supply, President Roosevelt let it be known October 6 in a letter to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. The President indicated it was his belief that a single agency might be more effective than the present split control.

He said that an intensive study has been under way for some time to determine the type of organization best suited to accomplish this objective and so designed as to fit into the over-all pattern of organization of the war agencies. He doubted, however, that additional legislation was needed to bring this about since he already has adequate powers to create such an agency.

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Fertilizer Materials

Additional Shortages Found Among Organics Needed for Their Phosphorus or Nitrogen Contents — Peanut and Soybean Meals Marked Down; Bone and Cottonseed Meal Up

In an effort to compensate for the acute shortage of chemical nitrogens available for fertilizing purposes, resulting from WPB's denial of their use in agriculture except for a few specified purposes, manufacturers of complete fertilizer compounds are combing the market for all immediately obtainable vegetable and animal organics having varying quantities of nitrogen in their makeup. This intensified search for these substitutes for the inorganic products with high percentages of nitrogen is uncovering a growing scarcity among many of the meals made from oil-bearing seeds, beans and nuts and well nigh prohibitive costs among those in more plentiful supply. Nor is this shortage of immediately available fertilizer materials confined to the nitrogen-content organics. It embraces also several of the phosphate products, such as steamed bone which, together with such other animal products as dried blood and tankage, are being bought up as rapidly as offered by independents makers of hog and other animal feeds or retained by the packers producing them for their own fertilizer and feed manufacturing adjuncts.

Thus, although there is a fairly liberal supply of peanut and soybean meals, which has resulted in a downward revision of the open market prices of these two commodities, they still cost more than the fertilizer trade and the farmers can afford to pay in order to obtain the comparatively small number of nitrogen units which they afford. On the other hand, castor bean meal, known as castor pomace, is exceedingly scarce and very strongly held while steamed bone, containing 60 percent phosphoric acid and a negligible amount of ammonia, is in such scanty supply that it has recently been marked up in price, beyond the reach of the fertilizer industry. And fish meal is not even being produced, because of the disgruntlement of fish scrap grinders over the meagre character of the differential allowed them by OPA over the base price of scrap.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace. — There is still a marked shortage of this material, despite recent sizeable arrivals of castor beans from Brazil and plans for a resumption of operations in oil and meal plants which had previously closed down. To date there has been no reflection in this market of the recently issued WPB General Preference Order M-235, calling for allocation of castor oil, which became effective October 1. Price strongly maintained.

Cottonseed Meal. — A keen buying interest is shown. Although there is a moderate supply of this meal available for immediate delivery at Southeast mills, prices on current offerings have been advanced 50c. per ton, making the revised quotation $35.30-$35.60 for October delivery.

Cyanamid.—Continues under strict allocation, with the bulk of the output going into the war establishments of Canada and the United States and only a small percentage becoming available from time to time for the fertilizer industry.

Dried Blood.—Offerings of this animal organic to outside interests are very meager as the packers are retaining almost all their output for their own fertilizer and feed manufacturing departments. Independent feed manufacturers would take more if they could get it, even at the present relatively high prices which have brought its cost beyond the reach of the fertilizer trade.

Fish Meal.—Even with the results of this season's catch off the North Carolina coast still to be heard from, it is obvious from reports received from all other menhaden fishing operations on the bays and off shore in Atlantic waters that this year's catch of menhaden will be short of last year's. But it is equally certain

Price Changes

Advanced

Bone, steamed, domestic, feeding grade, 1¼ percent ammonia, 60 percent phosphoric acid, in bags, Chicago, $1 per ton.

Cottonseed meal, 8 percent, at Southeast mills, 30c. per ton.

Reduced

Peanut meal, 8.75 percent, Southern Alabama-Georgia points, $1.40 per ton.

Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, in sacks, in New York area, $10 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	70.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Fertilizers Sans 'N'

Ever since Baron Justus von Liebig announced his finding, one hundred years ago, that the growing of most crops takes nitrogen, phosphorus and potash out of the soil and that these elements must be restored to insure a full measure of fertility, scientific agriculturists in the United States, now styled agronomists, have been seeking ways and means for obtaining these fertilizing agents in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of all our farmers.

Unfortunately, this has not always been possible. Until relatively recent years, we were dependent upon Germany and Spain for Potash and upon Chile for nitrates. We are in a much better position today. For we no longer depend on foreign production of these commodities. We now produce domestically all the potash we require. Our reserves of phosphate rock are enormous. We can turn out twice as much superphosphate as we need annually. We are also producing huge tonnages of nitrate of soda synthetically, besides receiving a virtually uninterrupted flow of natural nitrates from Chile.

But the war demands for nitrogen are so titanic that there isn't enough left available for our agricultural needs.

Meanwhile, however, it has been discovered that, for some crops, compounds or "grades" entirely lacking in nitrogen furnish all that is required in plant food and for those crops which still require nitrogen as a fertilizing agent, these phosphorus-potash mixtures are serving the purpose excellently by stimulating the growth of the nitrogen-generating plants used to regenerate the soil for subsequent and more valuable plantings.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

STOCKPILING SULPHUR

The Division of Industry Operations of the War Production Board has urged sulphur consumers to build up reserve supplies at their plants so that possible transportation tie-ups in the future will not halt their operations.

The Director of Industry Operations has issued General Inventory Order M-132 to make such stockpiling possible. The Order relaxes Priorities Regulation No. 1 to permit deliveries of sulphur in excess of a practical minimum working inventory. Under M-132, no restrictions are placed upon deliveries or acceptances of sulphur from a primary producer.

At our mines at Port Sulphur, La., and Freeport, Tex., we have ample production and stocks to meet today's sulphur needs. Experience gained during more than a quarter century of operation assures our customers the utmost in speedy, dependable service.

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that this shortage in the menhaden yield has been more than compensated for by the big catch of sardines on the Pacific Coast, so that the combined yield of fish oil and meal for 1942 will about equal that for 1941. Still, the fish factories are loath to sell at OPA's ceiling prices and the crushers of meal continue unwilling to make up their product until they receive intimations that OPA will grant them a larger differential.

Linseed Meal.—More active buying is reported as a sequel to the recent reduction of price. For October-January deliveries, the quotation continues at $36 per ton, f.o.b. New York and $37, f.o.b. Buffalo.

Nitrate of Soda.—With Chilean nitrates as well as the products of the domestic air-fixation plants under strict allocation, there is little of either kind available for the fertilizer trade, except when expressly authorized by WPB or exempted from its strongly restrictive rulings. As previously reported price schedules for both Chilean nitrates and the domestic synthetic product have been continued for the ensuing month.

Nitrogenous Material.—The market appears nearly bare of offerings. Even the Carrollville, Wis., plant, which was expected to make some offerings this month, has failed to do so to date. Prices are therefore merely nominal.

Peanut Meal.—There has been some delay in the making of new crop offerings, due to the lateness of this crop in materializing. Crushers have lowered their quotation 40c. per ton to $35.10 per ton for November delivery at Southern Alabama-Georgia points.

Soybean Meal.—In view of the recent fixing of ceiling prices on new crop soybean meal at levels fully $10 per ton below those prevailing for the old crop, several of the leading crushers have temporarily withdrawn from the market. The nominal quotation for this new crop meal is $30 per ton for October, at Decatur, Illinois, which would make the New York price about $38 and the Buffalo quotation $37.40 per ton. No business is yet being reported at these figures, however.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Under unabatedly strict allocation, this chemical product of high nitrogen content is procurable by the fertilizer trade only on such allotments as WPB deems fitting to make. It is currently reported that some revisions of present allotments are now contemplated. Production of by-product sulphate of ammonia is reported to have continued at a high rate during August. The output for that month reached 64,077 short tons, against 64,288 tons for July and 62,404 tons for August, 1941. For the first eight months of this year, the output aggregated 512,255 tons, contrasted with 493,234 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Estimates on the operation of by-product cokeovens for the week ended October 3 indicate a production of 38,106,440 pounds from this source for that week.

Potashes

With the leading domestic producers reporting having sold their entire output of muriate and manure salts through next March, the market is virtually devoid of any save meager offerings of these salts. The oft-reported impending shipments from Russia have so far failed to materialize.

Phosphates

Bone Materials. — A further strengthening of the market for domestic bone has occurred within the past week as feed manufacturers have continued to clamor for supplies of steamed material of a grade suited to their needs. With the complete absence of imported material, the resultant stiffening of the market has resulted in a markup of the price of the feeding grade of domestic steamed bone in Chicago to the extent of $1 per ton, making the revised quotation $43.

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—Northern tobacco growers continue to inquire for this product. Prices strongly maintained. There has been no reflection to date in this market of the OPA ruling exempting from price control cottonseed hulls as well as cottonseed hull bran, oat hulls and other agricultural commodities which may eventually be used in the production of furural.

Phosphate Rock.—A fair call continues to be noted for both Florida land pebble and Tennessee rock. Stocks, however, are proving ample. Still prices are strongly held.

Superphosphate. — Although expected to have some influence on the market for superphosphate eventually, WPB's recent order placing both yellow and white phosphorus under allocation control has not yet found reflection in the situation for this product of phosphate rock and sulphuric acid, built up to greater strength by the addition of phosphoric acid. Production continues at a goodly rate and, although a considerable quantity is moving into consuming channels, stocks are still being enlarged.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consumers in the fertilizer industry continue to build up reserves, to avoid possible future congestion of transportation facilities, as advised by WPB. Prices strongly maintained. No Spanish pyrites yet available here.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—October 9

Superphosphate.—Sixty-one cents per unit interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—No change in price. Allocated supply far short of demand.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Conforming to OPA ceiling. Urgent demand. Supply scarce.

Cottonseed Meal.—$35.30 to $35.60 for 8 percent grade.

Peanut Meal.—Crop late, Nov. $35.10 per ton.

Baltimore—October 9

Fish Scrap.—With the menhaden fishing almost over in Northern waters and with operations off the North Carolina coast not yet under way on any broad scale, business in this product has shown no tendency to pick up during the past week. Some boats were still at work out of Lewes, Del., but operations off Long Island have stopped and a factory at Port Monmouth, N. J., was reported to have cut out. Fishing on Chesapeake Bay was affected by further withdrawals of boats by the government, which, according to advices, left one large enterprise in Reedville with only one vessel operating, while another company there still had command of two craft, apparently on the promise that they would be ordered down to North Carolina waters. This is also stated to be the position of still another outfit. Information about sales of this ammoniate has been lacking.

Chicago—October 9

Blood. — Principal grade, unground, $5.80 to $5.85 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Unground, feeding tankage, $5.37 per unit; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42 per ton; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.21 per unit of protein; 50 percent meat and bone scraps, $62 per ton.

San Francisco—October 9

Because production of sulphate of ammonia and ammonia phosphate on the Pacific Coast appears to be larger than anticipated, WPB is said to be considering making extra allocations on these products for distribution in this area. Such allocations will, of course, be quickly snapped up in the trade.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered inland points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Sold subject to WPB allocation at $38 per ton; freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Blood Meal.—Very strong. Supplies light. Named at $4.40 to $5 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Bone Meal.—Steamed bone meal quoted at $47.50 per ton, f.o.b. plant, San Francisco. Low grade, raw, upwards of $37 per ton, f.o.b. plant, San Francisco.

Fish Meal.—Supplies light and well held by producers owing to previous heavy trading and comparatively light production at present. Quoted at $1.16 per unit, f.o.b. San Francisco and Monterey.

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Margarin Production Increased in August

Production of margarin during August amounted to 38,494,683 pounds, as compared with 29,383,345 pounds in the previous month and 24,803,025 pounds in the same month last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in August with the same month last year follows:—

	Pounds 1942	1941
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*23,134,384	†24,551,340
Withdrawn tax-paid	24,319,893	25,126,525

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in August, 1942, compared with August, 1941, follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds 1942	1941
Butter	2,900	.....
Butter culture	49	.....
Butter flavor	197	.....
Coconut oil	.....	2,354,112
Color	2	.....
Corn oil	84,935	42,926
Cottonseed oil	9,924,567	10,114,808
Cottonseed stearin	24,565	.....
Derivative of glycerin	49,055	52,638
Diacetyl	46	15
Emulsol	.....	157
Lecithin	16,360	14,411
Milk	4,226,156	4,539,482
Monostearin	6,877	10,077
Neutral lard	367,680	530,619
Oleo oil	1,518,144	1,197,802
Oleo stearin	277,966	161,610
Oleo stock	255,265	126,387
Palm oil	.....	843,717
Palmkernel oil	.....	284,960
Peanut oil	33,914	183,128
Salt	766,121	840,645
Soda benzoate	11,371	10,881
Soybean oil	6,402,754	3,937,937
Soybean stearin	.....	115
Tallow	18,350	.....
Vitamin concentrate	4,980	3,320
Total	23,992,254	25,249,765
Production of colored oleomargarin	15,360,299	‡251,685
Withdrawn tax-paid	58,682	47,924

In Colored Margarin

Butter flavor	3	2
Coconut oil	.....	67,195
Color	8,280	337
Corn oil	303	1
Cottonseed oil	1,386,969	16,071
Derivative of glycerin	20,444	410
Diacetyl	14	.....
Lecithin	4,983	29
Milk	2,402,738	42,432
Monostearin	133	309
Neutral lard	20,706	7,605
Oleo oil	120,479	42,833
Oleo stearin	264	189
Oleo stock	10,648	5,775
Palm oil	.....	3,537
Peanut oil	.....	2
Salt	459,020	8,843
Soda benzoate	11,792	113
Soybean oil	10,884,758	63,938
Vitamin concentrate	4,078	2
Total	15,335,612	259,623

* Of the amount produced, 45,440 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced, 22,764 pounds were reworked.
‡ Of the amount produced, 417 pounds were reworked.
Note.—The figures for August, 1941, and August, 1942, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.

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U.S. Fertilizer Research Directed by Dr. Parker

Dr. F. W. Parker, agronomist for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., has been made chief of the Division of Fertilizer Research of the Bureau of Plant Industry, of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Parker will serve in that office for the duration of the war. Dr. Parker undertook his new duties October 1, succeeding Prof. R. M. Salter, who has recently been made chief of the Plant Industry Bureau.

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Lipman Directing Work of New Jersey USDA War Board

Edward V. Lipman has been appointed administrative officer of the New Jersey branch of the Department of Agriculture's War Board.

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OPA Establishes Rule on New Products

—*Continued from page* 7

ment orders immediately after his new product has been produced. He may enter a contract to sell, may make delivery and may collect the payment for the sale. But within ten days after entering such a contract he must file his report with OPA. After another fifteen days, if no word to the contrary has been received from OPA or if OPA has given its approval, the reported price becomes official. If, on the other hand, OPA rejects the reported price the manufacturer must refund any overcharges to the procurement agency.

The amendment also includes an enlarged and revised appendix which clarifies the scope of MPR 188 by detailing at greater length the commodities which it controls. The appendix, which has been illustrative rather than all-inclusive, now includes such specific commodities as quilts and comforts, awnings, electrical and mechanical signs, coin - operated amusement machines, razors and razor blades, baby carriage, bicycle parts and accessories (except tires and tubes), and ammunition for small arms sold to non-government purchasers. Other categories, such as housewares, commercial cooking equipment and notions, are more clearly defined.

Articles covered by the regulation include:—

Dead burned dolomite, caustic calcined magnesite, gypsum (crude calcined gypsum plaster), lime (metallurgical and chemical), crushed stone (metallurgical and chemical), kaolin or china clay, slip clays, ball clay, fire clay, stoneware clay, bentonite, fuller's earth, miscellaneous and common, including shale talc, steatite, soapstone, and pyrophyllite, ready mixed paints of all types (interior and exterior), pastes and semi-paste paints, putty, fillers, oil, varnish and spirit stains, paint and varnish remover, colors-in-oil, white lead oil, zinc white in oil, marine paints, artist colors, calking compounds, waterproofing (integral and hardeners), and aqueous (water) paints.

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Asphalt, Tar Banned In Use of Paving

OPD Washington Bureau

Deferment, for the duration of the war, of all non-essential paving uses of asphalt, asphaltic products, tar and tar products in the ten Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast States was requested October 5, by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes. The request, as embodied in an amendment to the Coordinator's Recommendation No. 45, was addressed to all Federal, State and local road-building and repair agencies and asphalt and tar suppliers. Affected by the amendment are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Non-essential paving uses of asphalt and tar have been eliminated in the seventeen East Coast States and the District of Columbia since April 24, when the original recommendation was issued. The twenty-one Midwestern and Southwestern States came within the scope of the recommendation in an amendment issued July 7. The use of road oil is prohibited so that it can be made available for industrial fuel-oil needs, where it is more essential to the war program. The recommendation makes the following provisions for the ten Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States:—

First.—Effective October 5, no road oil may be delivered for use on any roadway or other surface for vehicular use, walkway, yard, parking area or other similar surface. Road oil in tank cars today shall be considered to have been delivered. Second.—Road oil that has been delivered October 5 or before may be used up to and including October 25. Third.—The delivery of asphalt, tar or their products shall be permitted until October 15 only where the equipment and material has been on the location October 5 or before. Fourth.—The use of asphalt, tar or their products on public highways and roads shall be permitted until October 25, only where equipment and material has been on the location October 5 or before.

After the above-mentioned dates, the ten States will come under the following terms of the recommendation, which apply throughout the remainder of the country:—

Road oil is banned for use on roadways or other surfaces for vehicular or pedestrian use for the duration. The use of asphalt, tar or their products on public highways and roads shall be deferred for the duration, except when deemed essential. Approval for purchase and use on public roads, streets and highways must be obtained from the Public Roads Administration and, on private roadways, from the Director of Marketing, Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War. Asphalt, tar and their products shall be transported by tank trucks in all shipments of 200 miles or less except where suitable trucks cannot be obtained.

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Pest Control Ass'n To Meet Oct. 26-28

The tenth annual meeting of the National Pest Control Association will be held in the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, October 26 to 28. The meeting on Tuesday will be featured by a discussion of the ramifications entering into the problems of shortage of supplies, chemicals and equipment.

Among the speakers at this session will be Melvin Goldberg, of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board, who will talk on "The Chemicals Situation"; Lieut H. E. Jennings, who will discuss "The Navy and Pest Control," and Lieut. I. H. Gilbert, whose subject will be "The Control of Pets in the Sixth Service Command."

Other topics coming up for discussion during the convention will deal with termite control; rodent control, legislation and specifications; entomological and research activities with relation to the war program, and fumigation.

On the entertainment side there will be a hallowe'en party Tuesday evening, with the annual banquet on Wednesday evening.

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WPB Abolishes 120 PD Forms

—*Continued from page* 3

try, which was originally scheduled to terminate October 1, has been extended to December 31 in response to numerous requests from industry. The committee will continue to eliminate or simplify forms in any case where the information requested is not of direct importance to the war program.

The action taken by the committee in providing that all forms issued after August 31 must carry a Bureau of the Budget serial number anticipates the requirement of Bureau of the Budget circular No. 360, supplement 1, which provides that all government forms approved by the bureau show the serial number and expiration date after December 31, 1942.

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Italian surphur production during the fiscal year 1940-41 was 7 percent less than in 1939-40.

FMC

Mr. Plant Superintendent

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR YOU!

Your country demands the scrapping of all obsolete, unusable equipment NOW. However great care must be observed in selection of such scrap so that good usable machines which are vitally needed by war industry are not destroyed.

Companies engaged in such production either directly or indirectly require all your extra or "stand-by" units not in full use. Let us know just what equipment you are not using to full capacity. Our records serve as a clearing house of such information and we are working in close cooperation with the War Production Board. It will speed matters greatly if you will specify details of such surplus units giving full specifications immediately.

By all means rid your plant at once of every idle piece either as scrap or put it back in useful production elsewhere making the material for American and Allied forces.

Let us all work to maintain the freedoms we now enjoy.

The following items will give you some indication of the regular FMC stock, machinery in which we would be interested.

1,000,000 GALLONS OF TANKAGE AVAILABLE

35—Welded Steel Horizontal Tanks; 5,000 gal. to 10,000 gal.
1—Rubber Lined 2,300 gal. Steel Tank; 10'x7'x5'.
35—Open Top Steel Tanks; 250 gal. to 5,000 gal.
2—500 gal. welded steel jacketed Kettles.
5—200 gal. glass lined, agitated Tanks.
1—2,000 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Tank.
2—2,000 gal. stainless steel insulated Tanks.
2—Stainless Steel, 250 gal. Tanks.
Kettles in copper from 25 gal. to 500 gal.
12—Steel 1,200 gal. Kettles with agitators.
1—10' diameter Copper Calandria type Vacuum Pan; print available.
1—Struthers Wells Triple Effect Evaporator; 582 sq. ft., each effect.
1—Viersen 36" suspended type Centrifugal; rubber lined.
1—Sharples Centrifugal, clarifier type BLPIC.
1—Sharples Portable Super Centrifuge; type MP.
1—Sharples Centrifugal Clarifier with monel parts.
1—Buffalo 75 gal. Cast Steel, glass lined high pressure Autoclave.
3—W. & P. BB Jacketed Mixers: 5 gal., 9 gal. and 50 gal.
2—W. & P. 150 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Type Mixers, Size 17V11BB
1—W. & P. 200 gal. Unjacketed Mixer, Size 17XBB.
3—Barber Extra Heavy Duty Steel Jacketed Mixers; 2,000 gal.
6—Buhrstone lined 6'x6' Pebble Mills.
1—Raymond 2 roll high side Mill.
1—Raymond 4 roll low side Mill.
2—Raymond Mills No. 00 and No. 0000 with accessories.
1—No. 1 Rotary Cutter; with 5—24" knives.
1—Schutz-O'Neill 4 roll Mill. 9"x18".
5—Schutz-O'Neill Limited Pulverizers 16", 20", 22".
8—Horizontal Rotary Kilns, 7'x60', belt drive.
2—Abbe (Smidth) lined Ball Mills, 4'6"x18', pulley drive, with 75 HP, 440-volt, motor.
1—Allis-Chalmers lined Ball Mill, 4'6"x20', belt drive.
1—Allis-Chalmers double roll Crusher, rolls 12"x24", arranged for belt drive.
3—Tyler-Hummer Vibrating Screens with 3'x5' surface with motor driven Generator.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer; 16 shelves; 67"x167".
2—Devine 5'x30' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Devine 100 gal. Cast Iron Vacuum Still.
1—Puriron 475 gal. Jacketed and Agitated Kettle.
1—Valles Aluminum Filter; 72 sq. ft. filt. area.
3—Sweetland Filters; No. 5, No. 7, No. 12.
1—42" Sperry 57 plate Filter Press; cast iron.
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1—Johnson 27" round cast iron filter press, 35 plates.

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—Continued on page 69

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4—4' x 6' Iron Oliver Filters.
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2—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, direct motor driven.
2—L. B. BUCKET ELEVATORS, 24" x 48" steel case; 1-90' c.c., 1-70' c.c., motor driven.
2—Shriver 42" x 42" cast iron FILTER PRESSES, 40-chambers, plate and frame.
4—Worthington Duplex piston, bronze fitted PUMPS, 2-6" x 12" Magma, belt driven, 1-7" x 12" and 1-6" x 12", motor driven by 7½ HP, AC motors.
1—Hoepner 10 lbs. to 25 lbs. automatic SCALE and Filled BAG SEWER, motor driven.

TANKS — Must be moved—4-3500 gal. and 1-5000 gal. vertical closed steel riveted. Location: Brooklyn, N. Y.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 68*

Positions Vacant

CARNAUBA WAX substitutes:—Wanted manufacturing chemist specialist in vegetable and beeswax—compounds—refining. BOX 983, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRACTICAL VARNISH maker wanted with considerable actual experience in making of modern synthetic varnishes and allied products. Varnish research experience also desired. Must be draft exempt. Location South. Lacquer chemist also needed. BOX 982, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT CHEMIST wanted by a large established paint and varnish manufacturer located in deep mid South. Very necessary to have had at least five years experience analyzing, testing and formulating paints, varnishes and allied products. Permanent employment with aggressive concern for man who can produce. Give complete information as to education and past experience in reply. Also state age, size family and two or three references preferably former employers and starting salary. BOX 989, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, TECHNOLOGIST, superintendent. Twenty-three years' experience in the technology and manufacture of paints, varnishes, enamels, driers, dry colors, soaps, resins, drying oils and related materials, including plant and equipment design and construction. Now employed but seek permanent position in south or middle west. Married, draft-exempt. BOX 959, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ANALYTICAL FILTERS.—Acid washed filter paper. European chemist with 20 years of paper and paper converting and experience in the making of hardened (nitric treated) single and double acid washed analytical filter papers, wishes to connect with paper or chemical firm for the manufacturing of same. BOX 981, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIQUIDATING

1—No. 4 Sweetland Filter Press with Stainless Leaves
1—32" Iron Filter Press, 42 Plate
1—Paterson 7' x 5' 6"—Silex
2—Paterson 4' x 5'—Silex
1—Abbe 4' x 6' — Porcelain Pebble Mills, Motor Driven
5—48" and 60" Rubber Basket Extractors
5—Rubber Lined Tanks
4—8,000 Gallon Steel Pressure Tanks
2—1,000 Gallon Soap Kettles
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles, 50 to 350 Gallons
1—Truck Dryer
Pumps, Boilers, Generators

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Werth Street New York City
WOrth 2-4583

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1942.

State of New York, County of New York: Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Harry J. Schnell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:—That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:—Publisher, Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John street, New York; editor, Harry J. Schnell, 59 John street, New York: managing editor, Hugh Craig, 59 John street, New York; business manager, Harry J. Schnell, 59 John street, New York. That the owner is Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John street, New York. Stockholders holding 1 percent or more, Harry J. Schnell, 59 John street, New York, N. Y., Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Short Hills, N. J. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are:—Not any. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) Harry J. Schnell, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1942.

(Signed) Frank C. Lehning, Notary Public.

[My commission expires March 30, 1944.]

Liquidation!

FROM SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

1—STRUTHERS WELLS VERTICAL STEEL TUBE EVAPORATOR, SINGLE EFFECT, HAVING 3300 SQ. FT. HEATING SURFACE.
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1—Steel jacketed Mixing Tank, 7'x10'.
2—Four Pass Heaters, 24"x12'.
4—Single Pass Heaters, 12"x8'.
8—Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".
9—Steam Pumps, simplex and duplex.
17—Motors, 3 to 100 HP, 3/60/220-440 volt.
8—Redwood Tanks, 16'x12'.
2—Eimco Classifiers, rake type.
1—Stephens-Adamson 4" Tubular Conveyor.
MISCELLANEOUS: Machine Shop Tools, pipe, steel plate, valves, fittings, etc.

Send for Circular

SELECTED SPECIALS

1—ROTARY DRYER, 6'x70'.
4—ROTARY DRYERS, 4'x40', 4'x30', 3'x20', 3'x18'.
1—Shriver 24"x24" Steam Jacketed Filter Press, plate and frame, 30 chambers.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 30"x36".
2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 18"x24", 24"x36", 36"x18".
17—Lead Valves, 2".
3—Tolhurst 32" Centrifugals, motor driven.
3—Roller Mills, Lab., 9"x24", 12"x32".
6—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, 20, 40, 80 gals.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, 12", 24".
2—Steel Mixing Tanks, 7,000 gal.
2—Steel Storage Tanks, 20'x20'.
3—PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ TRAY DRYERS, 4'x6'x7' HIGH.
3—Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 36"x36".
1—Hersey 5'x25' Indirect Heat Dryer.
2—Rubber Lined Tanks, 42"x60".
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank, 46"x30".
1—Rotary Continuous Filter, 6'x4'4".
2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills.
1—Jacketed Pebble Mill, 24"x30".
2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x8', Double Drum 28"x60", 36"x96".
1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Jaw Crushers, 6"x9", 9"x15".
23—Storage Tanks, from 5,000 to 50,000 gals.
1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Mill.
1—Raymond No. 1 Pulverizer, motor driven.
1—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, jacketed.
1—Day Cincinnatus 112 gal. Mixer, heavy duty, motor driven.
4—Rotex Screens, 20"x40" to 40"x84", single, double and triple deck.
14—Pebble Mills.
6—Sharples No. 6 Clarifiers.
5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26" to 60".
2—Batch Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
26—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10.
19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12" to 42".
6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier.
12—Glass Lined Tanks, to 1,000 gals.

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Jeffery-Traylor, shaker type CVS-8, 6" wide hand deck, capacity 7 to 8 tons per hour; with 15 cycle, 110 volt, single phase vibrator motor generator set.

Wire, write or phone

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N.Y. Board of Trade To Hear W.C. Taylor

The New York Board of Trade will hold a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria, October 21, at 12:15 p.m. Wayne C. Taylor, Under Secretary of Commerce, will be the guest speaker.

—V—

X-L Chemicals, Inc., this city, has been formed with a capital of 200 no par value shares.

Tax Bill Draft Now in Senate

—Continued from page 5

pact of the 90 percent excess profits tax providing for a post-war credit of 10 percent of the tax. This credit is to be given in bonds payable after the war.

Excises

The bill is also replete with changes in existing administrative procedure and excise taxes. A provision inserted by the committee permits deductions of losses of certain mining corporations for the taxable years beginning in 1938 and 1939 in computing net income for the first taxable year beginning in 1940. Another provision allows fluorspar mines a percentage depletion at a rate of 15 percent, subject to the same limitations applicable in the case of metal mines. Still another provision exempts the mining of antimony, chromite, manganese, nickel, platinum, quicksilver, sheet mica, tantalum, tin, tungsten, and vanadium from the excess profits tax.

Imported Alcohol

In the field of excise taxes, the committee provided for withdrawal of imported alcohol of 160 proof or greater from customs custody without payment of the existing import tax of 15 cents a gallon in order to encourage importations and aid in relieving the shortage of industrial alcohol. It also added a provision establishing a tax differential in favor of the users of fully tax-paid distilled spirits, either imported or domestically produced, when used in the manufacture or production of medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors, or flavoring extracts. Manufacturers are to be eligible for a drawback of $3.75 on each proof gallon so used upon payment of a special tax of $100 per annum.

—V—

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon B-2 Rating Revised

Continued from page 4

ering polyvinyl chloride was amended October 10 by the War Production Board to broaden its coverage to include polymers of vinyl acetate, vinyl alcohol and other such substances being used as a substitute for rubber. Until October 31, no producer can deliver polyvinyl chloride except in accordance with the original provisions of the order. After November 1, no producer may deliver vinyl polymer except under specific authorization of the Director General for Industry Operations. Its use is also put under allocation.

The definition of vinyl polymers is broadened to include plasticized or unplasticized polymers and copolymers of vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride and polyvinyl alcohol and to include their condensation products. It also includes, but is not limited to vinyl chloride, acetate copolymers, polyvinyl, butyral, polyvinyl formal and polyvinyl acetate and the materials known by the trade names of 'Koroseal,' 'Vinylite V,' 'Saran,' 'Butvar,' 'Formvar,' 'Alvar,' 'Butacite,' 'Heydenite,' 'Saflex,' 'Vinylite X,' 'Vinylite A,' 'PVA,' 'Gelva' and 'Solva.' Such terms also include vinyl polymer scrap regardless of the source from which derived.

—V—

Naval Stores Individual Licenses Are Voided

OPD Washington Bureau

The Board of Economic Warfare abolished individual export license requirements for a number of articles and materials, October 9, to lessen the amount of paper work imposed on exporters. Commodities involved were placed on the so-called "general license" list, and henceforth it will be unnecessary for exporters to file applications for each individual shipment. Included on the list were:—

Gum rosin, wood rosin, gum spirits of turpentine, wood turpentine, other terpene hydrocarbons derived from naval stores, tar and pitch of wood, metal and stove polishes, shoe polishes and shoe cleaners, floor wax and wood and furniture polishes, and automobile polishes.

Electrolytic tinning as contrasted with the old method of hot dipping saves 60 percent of the tin.

Anti-Inflation Bill Signed by President

—Continued from page 5

the Price Administrator, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, and two representatives each of labor, management, and farmers to be appointed by the President.

Exceptionally broad powers are conferred upon the director to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent available increases in the cost of living. The director is given the authority to issue directives on policy to the federal departments and agencies requiring them to carry forward such programs as he may devise to prevent increases in living costs, minimize unnecessary migration of labor from one business, industry, or region to another, and facilitate the prosecution of the war.

—V—

Woolgrease, Fatty Acids And Foots Price-Ceiled

—Continued from page 4

for distilled in returnable drums or nonreturnable packages, and 16¾c. for triple-distilled in returnable drums or nonreturnable packages.

The maximum price for double-pressed stearic acid was fixed at 15⅞c. per pound delivered east of the Rockies in carloads in bags, single-pressed stearic acid was set at ½c. lower, while triple-pressed was fixed at the usual 2¾c. over double-pressed, or 18⅝c. east of the Rockies. Oleic acid ceilings were set at approximately the average at which most sellers did business during the freeze dates.

—V—

Bids Wanted

Copper Scrap:—200 pounds; sealed bids are wanted by the Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Insurance Exchange building, Denver; invitation 84-194, openings October 15.

Diastatic Enzyme:—13,440 pounds; Chief, Purchase Branch Agricultural Marketing Administration Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 930, openings October 12.

Dental Supplies:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; March 31; invitation 70, openings October 16.

Drugs and Chemicals, Supplies of:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 80, openings October 23.

Chemicals, Supply of:—For Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; Procurement Division Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 76, openings October 19.

Drugs and Chemicals:—For Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; Procurement Division Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 70, openings October 16.

Kerosene:—Supplies of; Chief, Purchase Division, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation Fo-2-2-43, openings October 15.

Kerosene:—Supplies of; Chief, Purchase Division, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; Fo-1-2-43, openings October 15.

Kerosene:—Supplies of; Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; invitation FO-1-2-43, openings October 13.

Limestone:—Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 357-43, openings October 15.

Gasoline:—Supplies of; Chief, Purchase Division, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; region 4, invitation G-4-2-43, openings October 15.

Gasoline:—Supplies of; Chief of Purchase Division, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; region 3, invitation G-4-2-43.

Laboratory Equipment:—Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 364-43, openings October 16.

Lead Arsenate:—20 tons; Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 358-43, openings October 16.

Metal Scrap:—284,515 pounds; sealed bids are wanted by the Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Bedell building, San Antonio, Tex.; invitation 248, openings October 12.

Peppermint Oil:—Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 991, openings October 14.

See Page 28

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—316 dms
ALOE—18 cs
ANISE & CUMIN SEED—40 pkgs, 9,198 lbs, Damascus Trading Co
APRICOT KERNELS—58 bgs, 9,825 lbs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
BAUXITE—7,128 long tons, Aluminum Co of Canada
CRUSHED & DRIED—5,031 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada
BONES—3,057 bgs, 305,927 lbs
BRISTLES—13 cs, 3,300 lbs, Daoud Abondi
2 cs, J Ebrahimoff
HOGS—3 cs, Eliabou Azizullahoff
CAPSICUM—80 bgs, 41 cwts, Shanahans, Ltd
CARDAMOM—10 cs, 1,000 lbs, R L Radwaner Son Co, Inc
10 cs, 1,000 lbs, K J Linter
CASTOR BEANS—3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
5,089 bgs, 898,350 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
5,094 bgs, 764,100 lbs, National City Bank Bank
5,100 bgs, 765,000 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, Chase National Bank
1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, National City Bank
CELERY SEED—44 bgs, 5,104 lbs, Biddle Co
CHROME, CONC—1,908 tons, Metal Reserve Co
CIVET—2 cs
COCOA BEANS—3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Bank of London South America
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Bank of Manhattan
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
1,700 bgs, 340,000 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 Chase National Bank Trust Co
1,100 bgs, 220,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Grace National Bank
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Willard Hawes & Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Bank of Manhattan
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,800 bgs, 360,000 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
6,000 bgs, 1,200,000 lbs
COTTON LINTERS—952 bls, Lush Cotton Product Co
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, 200 cwts, Drew & Co
100 bgs, 100 cwts, Levy & Levis Co
200 bgs, 200 cwts, East India Trading Co
287 bgs, 308 cwts, Sokol & Co
52 bgs, Battat Import & Export Co
GUM, ARABIC—300 bgs, 67,320 lbs, Cornelius Product Co
1,000 bgs, 224,400 lbs, Thurston & Braidich
250 bgs, 56,980 lbs, Dellons Chemical Co
50 bgs 11,220 lbs, Irving Trust Co
300 bgs, 67,320 lbs, M Sobin & Co
150 bgs, 33,704 lbs, J S Cohin
100 bgs, 22,440 lbs, Herbert Barker
200 bgs, 44,880 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
100 bgs, 22,440 lbs, Juan Andrew
400 bgs, 89,760 lbs, D Abondi
50 bgs, 11,220 lbs, Victory Shipping Co
1,000 bgs, 224,400 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
650 bgs, 44,880 lbs, Canadian Bank of Canada
400 bgs, 102,960 lbs
1,000 bgs, 224,400 lbs, M N Hakkak
500 bgs, 112,200 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Eggers & Heinlein
150 bgs, 33,660 lbs, Gillespie & Co
150 bgs, 33,660 lbs, Laxseed Co
500 bgs, 112,200 lbs, Azad Beg Karabagui
500 bgs, 112,200 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
350 bgs, 78,540 lbs, Raphael H Elmaleh
150 bgs, 112,200 lbs, Credo Commodities Co
200 bgs, 44,880 lbs, Max Vanpels
50 bgs, 11,220 lbs, Colony Import & Export Co
500 bgs, 112,200 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
550 bgs, 123,420 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co
100 bgs, 22,440 lbs, A D Isbetcherian
200 bgs, 44,880 lbs, Canadian Industries, Ltd
KARAYA—1,225 bgs, 196,000 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
132 bgs, 21,120 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
127 bgs, 20,320 lbs, Jacques, Wolf & Co
OLIBANUM—31 bgs
MYRRH—15 cs, 5 bgs
OPPOPOMAS—23 bgs
TRAGACANTH—37 cs, 10,029 lbs, E Meer & Co
131 cs, 23,936 lbs, Daoud Dallal
2,351 bgs, 373,626 lbs Daoud Dallal
HAIR—60 bxs, 8,432 lbs
BOAR—22 cs, Eliabon Azizullahoff
CAMEL—139 bls, 29,257 lbs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
GOAT—102 bls, 320 cwts, Philip Sheer Son
150 bls, Arms Textile Mfg Co
72 cs, Philip Sheer Son
HOG—3 cs, Eliabon Azizullahoff
13 cs, Nawi Noonoo & Co
HORSE—12 cs
10 bls, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
HENNA LEAVES—137 bgs, 209 cwts, Anglo American & Colonial Co
JUNIPER BERRIES—53 bgs, 5,922 lbs, Acas American Commerce & Shipping Co
LICORICE ROOT—500 bgs, 400 cwts, R J Prentiss & Co
375 bgs, 300 cwts, Otto Gerdau Co
625 bls, 500 cwts, R J Prentiss & Co
89 bgs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
521 bgs, 400 cwts, T M Duche & Sons
748 bgs, 600 cwts, Parke, Davis & Co
82 bls, 18,491 lbs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
308 bgs, W E Martin
6,450 bls, 2,394,684 lbs, MacAndrews & Forbes Co
MANGANESE ORE—2,000 tons, L J Buck, Inc
MICA BLOCK—9 cs, American Mica Works
SPLITTINGS—35 cs, 4,042 lbs, Eugene Munsell & Co
40 cs, The Mica Insulator Co
MOTOR SPIRITS—9,093 tons, Standard Oil Co of N J
MYROBALANS—2,464 bgs, 432,200 lbs, Barkey Importing Co
4,000 pockets, 228,000 lbs, Barkey Importing Co
1,970 pockets, 100,470 lbs, Hammond & Carpenter Corp
4,200 pockets, 235,200 lbs, The Tannin Corp
NUTGALLS—211 bgs, 55,583 lbs, Nawi Noonoo & Co
101 bgs, 26,070 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
59 bgs, 14,960 lbs, Saleh Mukamal
44 bgs, 11,660 lbs, Daoud S Dallal
OIL, COD—70 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co
FUEL—99,815 bbls, 4,192,230 gals, Asiatic Petroleum Corp
OPIUM—200 cs, Merck & Co
OURICURY, POWD—1 pkg, M D Craig
POPPYSEED—373 bgs, 499 cwts, W G Scarlett Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—36,953 bgs, 4,434,360 lbs, The Tannin Corp
17,900 bgs, 2,148,000 lbs, International Product Corp
21,080 bgs, 2,529,600 lbs
6,509 bgs, 781,080 lbs, Garovaglio & Zorraquin
QUINCE SEED—14 bgs 2,349 lbs, Mottahadeh & Son
22 bgs, Nawi Noonoo & Co
12 bgs, 1,927 lbs, Anglo Oriental Rug Importing Co
13 bls, Nawi Noonoo & Co
ROSE BUDS—119 bgs, 25,990 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
SANDALWOOD—134 bgs, S B Penick & Co
SESAME SEED—312 bgs, 46,800 lbs, Kachurin Co
320 bgs, 48,000 lbs
SHELLAC—400 bgs, 67,200 lbs, The Mantrose Corp
3,100 bgs, 520,800 lbs, Defence Supply Corp
BUTTON LAC—850 bgs, 142,800 lbs, Defence Supply Co
SEEDLAC—2,250 bgs, 378,000 lbs, Defence Supply Co
SPRING GRASS—214 bgs, 372 cwts, Abbott Lab
TEAL SEED—666 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
VALERIAN ROOT—36 bgs, 20 cwts, R J Prentiss & Co
23 bgs, 13 cwts, Kachurin Drug Co
WAX, BEES—47 cs, Meir Nissim Hokak
OURICURY—350 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp

- - - —V- - - —

Philadelphia Imports

CHALK—1,500 tons, Southwark Mfg Co

- - - —V- - - —

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

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Fla. Fertilizer Fee Case to Be Heard Oct. 26

OPD Washington Bureau

The suit of the Department of Justice to restrain the State of Florida from seeking to force the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to pay an inspection fee of 25 cents a ton on all fertilizer shipped into the State under its farm benefit payment program will be heard by a three-judge panel at Tallahassee October 26.

Hearings before a three-judge court are necessary because of the constitutional questions involved in the case, it was explained. The government contends that exaction of the fee amounts to a tax on an agency of the Federal Government for which the state has no right under the constitution.

On September 19 the government obtained a temporary restraining order against agents of Florida seizing the fertilizer shipments which was to expire September 29. The temporary order was extended until October 26 to give time to organize of the three-judge court to hear the case.

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OPA Standards Div. Forms Advisory Group

—Continued from page 7

Division, Department of Agriculture; C. W. Crawford, principal technical advisor, Food and Drug Administration.

The Standards Division was created by OPA Administrator Leon Henderson to provide operating divisions of that agency with technical assistance in the fight against the hidden price increases that result from debasement of quality, use of inferior materials and "skimping" on measurements and workmanship.

TAPPI Discusses Research Activities

—Continued from page 7

filter which removes all grease and other foreign material. It now goes to a chill box to form jelly and then to the dryhouse. Then it is crushed and ground.

In preparing the glue, it is soaked in cold water until soft. The temperature is then raised to 140 deg. F. until the glue dissolves. The essential points to consider in selecting glue are:

Fluidity, temperature, concentration of sizing solution, and type of paper to be sized.

Synthetic Resin Emulsions

Ralph T. Nazzaro, of the American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., read a paper on "Synthetic Resin Emulsions for Paper Saturation and Sizing." Mr. Nazzaro said that rubber latex saturated papers and flexible fiber boards have found increasing usage as artificial leather products and for shoe material such as innersoling and midsoling. The conclusions of the paper read by Mr. Nazzaro follow:—

Successful rubber-like impregnated sheets are being produced commercially by the use of reclaim dispersion or latex extended 50 percent with suitable resins. All resin saturated sheets and flexible fiber boards completely free of rubber in any form are in commercial manufacture. Vinyl acetate polymers are more suitable substitutes for rubber latex. Their water sensitiveness can be improved by the incorporation of an acrylate, methacrylate, or Ureaformaldehyde resin.

Reclaims and straight alkyd resins are poorer saturants generally, and are superior to the vinyls only in the question of water resistance. Aging qualities of resin sheets if properly plasticized are superior to latex and/or reclaim. Reclaim sheets on the whole age better than latex sheets.

Reclaim can be improved by additions of long-oil high molecular alkyds and high polymer vinyl acetate. None of the resins investigated improve the binding properties of rubber latex. The best approach was obtained by a high polymer vinyl acetate. Selected resins can be utilized to extend supplies of certain synthetic rubbers. The proper choice of plasticizer is of paramount importance.

Additional research is in the process of evaluation involving the expanded use of synthetic latices as well as resins prepared by controlled polymerization and subsequent vulcanization of drying oils to produce tough, rubbery solids.

Ethyl Alcohol

Fred S. Hanson, of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, discussed "Ethyl Alcohol from Waste Liquor." An abstract of Mr. Hanson's paper follows:—

The technical and economic aspects of the problem of manufacturing alcohol from waste sulphite liquor are reviewed. The only possible means of obtaining a large increase in ultimate yield of alcohol has been through modification of the cooking process to produce a waste liquor of high sugar content.

Such procedures necessarily result in a pulp of low quality, but the practice is carried out to some extent in Europe at the present time. Changes in sulphite mill equipment are necessary for recovery of more than half of the waste liquor.

The process has always been somewhat marginal even in Sweden, but the pressure of circumstances has resulted in extensive development in that country. War conditions have revived interest in the process in the U. S. It appears that operation would show a profit at present prices, but would not be expected to continue as favorably after the war.

New Bleaching Method

A new method of bleaching rag stock for high-grade writing papers, which, it is claimed, improves the quality of the finished paper, was described by Dr. G. P. Vincent, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., New York. In this process, the bleaching agent employed is a mixture of sodium chlorite, which is known to the paper industry as C2, and hypochlorite, the chemical ordinarily used for rag-stock bleaching.

The new process is carried on in the same way and with the same equipment as the old process, but, according to Dr. Vincent, damage to the fibers, which normally occurs when hypochlorite alone is used, is almost entirely avoided, and the finished paper is both stronger and whiter. In some applications of the process, chlorine savings amounting to as much as 50% are also being effected, Dr. Vincent said.

Wartime Packaging

In a symposium on wartime packaging, it was brought out by J. D. Malcolmson, of the Robert Gair Company, New York, that the folding carton manufacturers were working on two developments for substitutes for tin containers; namely, a heat-sealed bag inside a carton and a wax-dipped carton. The fiberboard container is substituting for large-sized tin cans by the use of heat-sealed inner bags.

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Paper Industry Technical Development Advisers Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Paper Industry Technical Development Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board. John G. Strange, of the Pulp and Paper Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

C. M. Connor, Glassine Paper Company, W. Conshohocken, Pa.; Walter G. Hendrich, Byron Weston Company, Dalton, Mass.; L. S. Johnson, Cornell Wood Products Company, Cornell, Wis.; Harold R. Murdock, Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Canton, N. C.; H. A. Rothchild, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis.; M. O. Schur, Brown Company, Berlin, N. H., and W. R. Barber, Crown Willamette Paper Company, San Francisco, Calif.

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Oils, Fats, Waxes

Fats and Greases

—Continued from page 47

contracts. New business reported quiet in absence of increase in supplies available for prompt or nearby delivery. August inedible tallow production, 78,400,000 pounds; July, 85,314,000 pounds. August consumption 105,225,000 pounds; July, 90,503,000 pounds.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Despite stable markets with generally unchanged quotations, a rather strong tone prevails in fats and greases, and the position of sellers is a firm one. Inquiries are more active. Ruling prices are:—Choice white grease, 8⅞c. per pound; stearin, prime, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound. Following is a lard price record, per 100 lbs., for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing— Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.
Cash	$12.90	$12.90	$12.90	$12.90
Oct.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90
Dec.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90

Animal Oils

Degras.—Not much snap to business, but fair movement of both common and neutral. Spot stocks generally light. Tone firm with competing product.

Lard. — Increase in demand for moderate lots attributed to strength of basic material. Quotations generally held at previous levels.

Neatsfoot. — Requirements of consumers steady and liberal. Supplies of some grades inadequate for demand which has latterly increased. Raw material shortage still noted.

Oleo. — Consumers not inclined to anticipate but request for moderate lots reported steady. Local supplies apparently light. Market firm.

Tallow.—Buyers in market for current needs. Raw material in light supply and firm. Oil quotations maintained.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Current demand for animal oils indicates continuation of the reasonably stable and strong market situation that has obtained for some time. Movement on orders is at generally good rates. Ruling prices are:—Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13¼c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. to 14c.

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Owens-Corn. Fiberglass Names Research Director

Dr. Albert W. Davison, of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, has been named director of research for the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, Newark, Ohio. He will assume his new duties January 1. The Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation is jointly owned by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company and the Corning Glass Company.

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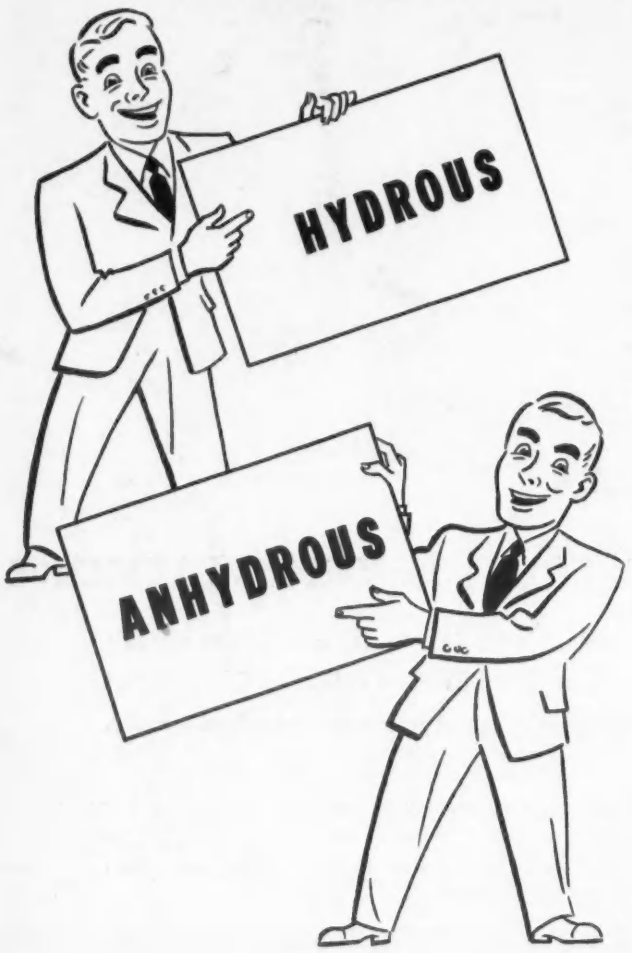

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